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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

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From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP,

AFTER amuſing myſelf the other night in reading the biographical anecdotes interſperſed through a magazine, I concluded an abſtract from the Memoirs of the life of Mr. James Brindley, the celebrated projector of navigable canals, would be acceptable to many of your readers.

The amazing efforts of genious ſhewn by Mr. Brindley in forming navigable communications between inland towns, even where nature ſeemed to have interpoſed inſuperable obſtacles to ſuch undertakings, will certainly render the memoirs of this extraordinary man an intereſting article of biography to all lovers of mechanical arts.

After inventing and bringing to perfection a variety of uſeful machines, Mr. Brindley's attention was called off to an object, which, in its conſequences, hath proved to be of the higheſt national importance, namely, the projecting and executing inland navigations.

By theſe navigations the expence of carriage is leſſened; a communication is opened from one part of the kingdom to another, and from each of thoſe parts to the ſea; and hence the products of manufactures of the country are afforded at a moderate price.—In this period of our great mechanic's life we ſhall ſee him triumphing over all the ſuggeſtions of envy, though aided by the weight of eſtabliſhed cuſtoms, and giving full ſcope to the operations of a ſtrong and comprehenſive mind equal to the moſt arduous undertakings. This he did under the protection of a noble Duke, who had the diſcernment to ſignal him out, and the ſteadineſs and generoſity to ſupport him, againſt the opinions of thoſe who treated Mr. Brindley's plans as chimeras, and laughed at his patron as an idle projector.

The Duke of Bridgewater hath at Worſley, about ſeven miles from Mancheſter, a large eſtate, rich with mines of coal, which had hitherto lain uſeleſs in the bowels of the earth, becauſe the expence of carriage was too great to find a market for conſumption.

The Duke, wiſhing to work theſe mines perceived the neceſſity of a canal from Worſley to Mancheſter: upon which occaſion, Mr. Brindley, who was now become famous in the country, was conſulted. Having ſurveyed the ground, he declared the ſcheme to be practicable. In conſequence of this, an act was obtained in the years 1758 and 1759, for enabling his Grace to cut a canal from Worſley to Salford, near Mancheſter, and to carry the ſame to or near Hollin Ferry, in the county of Lancaſter. It being, however, afterwards diſcovered, that the navigation would be more beneficial, both to the Duke of Bridgewater and the public, if carried over the river Irwell, near Barton bridge, to Mancheſter: his Grace applied again to parliament, and procured an act, which enabled him to vary the courſe of his canal agreeably to this new plan, and likewiſe to extend a ſide branch to Longford bridge in Stretford. Mr. Brindley in the mean time had begun theſe great undertakings, being the firſt of the kind ever attempted in England, with navigable ſubterraneous tunnels and elevated aqueducts. The principle laid down at the commencement of this buſineſs reflects much honor on the noble undertaker, as well as upon his engineer. It was reſolved that the canal ſhould be perfect in its kind, and that, in order to preſerve the level of the water, it ſhould be free from the uſual obſtructions of locks. But, in accompliſhing this end, many difficulties occurred, which were deemed unſurmountable. It was neceſſary that the canal ſhould be carried over rivers, and many large and deep vallies, where it was evident that ſuch ſtupendous mounds of earth muſt be raiſed as could ſcarcely, it was thought, be compleated by the labour of ages; and above all, was not known from what ſource ſo large a ſupply of water could be drawn, as, even upon this improved plan, would be requiſite for the navigation. But Mr. Brindley, with a ſtrength of mind peculiar to himſelf, and being poſſeſſed of the confidence of his great patron, conquered all the embarraſſments thrown in his way, not only from the nature of the undertaking itſelf, but by the paſſions and prejudices of intereſted individuals, and the admirable machines he contrived, and the methods he took, to facilitate the progreſs of the work, brought on ſuch a rapid execution of it, that the world began to wonder how it could have been eſteemed ſo difficult.

When the canal was compleated as far as Barton, where the Irwell is navigable for large veſſels, Mr. Brindley propoſed to carry it over that river, by an aqueduct of thirty-nine feet above the ſurface of the water. This however, being generally conſidered as a wild and extravagant project, he deſired, in order to juſtify his conduct towards his noble employer, that the opinion of another engineer might be taken; believing that he could eaſily convince an intelligent perſon of the practicability of his deſign. A gentlemen of eminence was accordingly called in; who being conducted to the place where it was intended that the aqueduct ſhould be made, ridiculed the attempt; and when the height and dimenſions were communicated to him, he exclaimed, I have often heard of caſtles in the air, but never before was ſhewn were any of them were to be erected.

This unfavourable verdict did not deter the Duke of Bridgewater from following the opinion of his own engineer. The aqueduct was immediately begun; and it was carried on with ſuch rapidity and ſucceſs, as aſtoniſhed all thoſe who had but a little before condemned it as a chimerical ſcheme.

This work commenced in September, 1760; and the firſt boat ſailed over on the 17th July, 1761. From that time, it was not uncommon to ſee a boat loaded with forty tons drawn over the aqueduct, with great eaſe, by one or two mules; while below, againſt the ſtream of the Irwell, perſons had the pain of beholding ten or twelve men tugging at an equal draught; a ſtriking inſtance of the ſuperiority of a canal navigation over that of a river not in the tide way. The works were then extended to Mancheſter, at which place the curious machines for landing coals upon the top of the hill, gives a pleaſing idea of Mr. Brindleys addreſs in diminiſhing labour by mechanical contrivances.

The Duke of Bridgewater, perceiving, more and more, the importance of theſe inland navigations, not only to himſelf in particular, but to the community in general, extended his ideas to Liverpool; and though he had every difficulty to encounter, that could ariſe from the novelty of his undertakings, his grace happily overcame all oppoſition, and obtained, in 1762, an act of parliament for branching his canal to the tide-way in the Merſy.—This part of the canal, is carried over the Merſy and Bollen, and over many wide and deep vallies. Over the vallies it is conducted without the aſſiſtance of a ſingle lock: the level of the water being preſerved by raiſing a mound of earth, and forming therein a channel for the water acroſs the valley at Setford, through which the Merſy runs, this kind of work extends nearly a mile.

A perſon might naturally have been led to conclude, that the conveyence of ſuch a maſs of earth muſt have employed all the horſes and carriages in the country, and that the completion of it would be the buſineſs of an age.

But our excellent mechanic made his canal ſubſervient to this part of his deſign, and brought the ſoil in boats of a peculiar conſtruction, which was conducted into caiſſoons or ciſterns. On opening the bottom of the boats, the earth was depoſited where it was wanted; and thus, in the eaſieſt and ſimple manner, the valley was elevated to a proper level, for continuing the canal. The ground acroſs the Bollen was raiſed by temporary locks, which were formed of the timber uſed in the caiſſoons, juſt mentioned. In the execution of every part of the navigation, Mr. Brindley produced many valuable machines, which ought never to be forgot in this kingdom; nor ought the œconomy, and forecaſt, which are apparent through the whole work, to be omitted, in the ſtops, or floodgates, fixed in the canal where it is above the level of the land. The ſtops are ſo conſtructed, that, ſhould any of the banks give way, and thereby occaſion a current, the adjoining gates will riſe by that motion only, and prevent any other part of the water from eſcaping that which is near the breach between the two gates—The ſucceſs with which the Duke of Bridgewaters undertaking's were crowned, encouraged a number of gentlemen, and manufacturers, in Staffordſhire, to revive the idea of a canal navigation through that county, for the conveying to market at a cheaper rate, the products and manufactures of the interior parts of the kingdom. This plan was patronized by Lord Gower and Mr. Anſon; and met with the concurrence of many perſons of rank, fortune, and influence in the neighbouring counties. Mr. Brindley was, therefore, engaged to make a ſurvey from the Trent to the Merſy; and upon his reporting that it was practicable to conſtruct a canal, from one of thoſe rivers to the other, and thereby to unite the ports of Liverpool and Hull, a ſubſcription for carrying it into execution was ſet on foot in 1765, and an act of Parliament * was obtained in the ſame year.

In 1766, this canal, called by the proprietors, "the canal from the Trent to the Merſy," but more emphatically by the engineer, "the grand trunk navigation," on account of the numerous branches which he juſtly ſuppoſed would be extended every way from it, was begun; and under his direction conducted with great ſpirit and ſucceſs, as long as he lived. Mr. Brindley's life not being continued to the completion of this important and arduous undertaking, he left it to be finiſhed by his brother-in-law, Mr. Henſhall; who put the laſt hand to it in May, 1777, being ſomewhat leſs than eleven years after its commencement. We need not ſay, that the final execution of the grand trunk navigation gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to the proprietors, and excited a general joy in a populous country, the inhabitants of which already receive every advantage they could wiſh from ſo truly noble an enterpriſe.

This canal is 93 miles in length, and, beſides a large number of bridges over it, has 76 locks and 5 tunnels. The moſt remarkable of the tunnels is a ſubterraneous paſſage of Harecaſtle, being 2880 yards in length, and more than 70 yards below the ſurface of the earth. The ſcheme of this inland navigation had employed the thoughts of the ingenious part of the kingdom for upwards of twenty years before, and ſome ſurveys had been made; but Harecaſtle hill, through which the tunnel is conducted, could neither be avoided nor overcome by any expedient the ableſt engineers could deviſe. It was Mr. Brindley alone, who ſurmounted ſuch difficulties, ariſing from the variety of meaſures, ſtrata and quickſands, as no one but himſelf would have attempted to conquer.

Soon after the navigation from the Trent to the Merſy, was undertaken, application was made to parliament, by the gentlemen of Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire, for leave to conſtruct a canal from the grand trunk, near Haywood, in Staffordſhire, to the river Severn, near Bewly. The act being obtained, the deſign was executed by our great engineer; and hereby the port of Briſtol, was added to the two before united ports of Liverpool and Hull. This canal, which is about 46 miles in length, was completed in 1772. Mr. Brindley's next undertaking was the ſurvey and execution of a canal from Birmingham, to unite with Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire canal, near Wolverhampton. This navigation, which was finiſhed in about three years, is twenty ſix miles in length. As by means of it vaſt quantities of coal are conveyed to the river Severn, as well as to Birmingham, where there muſt be a peculiar demand for them, extraordinary advantages have been accrued to manufactures and commerce.

Our engineer adviſed the proprietors of the laſt mentioned navigation, in order to avoid the inconvenience of locks, and to ſupply the canal more effectually with water, to have a tunnel at Smethwick. This would have rendered it a complete work. But his advice was rejected; and to ſupply the deficiency, the managers have lately erected two of Meſſ. Watts and Boulton's ſteam engines. The canal from Droitwich to the river Severn, for the conveyance of ſalt and coal, was likewiſe executed by Mr. Brindley. By him alſo the Coventry navigation was planned, and it was a ſhort time under his direction.

The canal from Cheſterfield to the river Trent, at Stockwith, was the laſt public undertaking in which Mr. Brindley engaged.

And notwithſtanding ſome of the canals paſſed through the fine villas and extenſive lawns of many gentlemen's retreats, yet their magnanimity induced them to ſacrifice their private convenience for public utility. *

He ſurveyed and planned the whole, and executed ſome miles of the navigation, which was ſucceſsfully finiſhed by Mr. Henſhall, in 1777.

The laſt of our great mechanic's ingenuity and uncommon contrivances that we ſhall mention, is his improvement of the machine for drawing water out of mines, by a looſing and gaining bucket. This he afterwards employed to advantage in raiſing up coal from the mines. When any extraordinary difficulty occurred to Mr. Brindley in the execution of his works, having little or no aſſiſtance from books, or the labour of other men, his reſources lay within himſelf. In order, therefore, to be quiet and uninterrupted, whilſt he was in ſearch of the neceſſary expedients, he generally retired to his bed, and he has been known to lie there one, two, or three days, till he had attained the object in view. He then would get up, and execute his deſign without any drawing or model. Indeed, it never was his cuſtom to make either, unleſs he was obliged to do it to ſatisfy his employers. His memory was ſo remarkable, that he has often declared that he could remember, and execute, all the parts of the moſt complex machine, provided he had time, in his ſurvey of it, to ſettle in his mind the ſeveral departments, and their relations to each other. His method of calculating the powers of any machine invented by him was peculiar to himſelf. He worked the queſtion for ſome time in his head, and then put down the reſult in figures.

After this, taking it up again in that ſtate, he worked it farther in his mind, for a certain time, and ſet down the reſults as before. In the ſame way he ſtill proceeded, making uſe of figures only at ſtated periods of the queſtion. Yet the intimate reſult was generally true, though the road he travelled in ſearch of it was unknown to all but himſelf; and perhaps it would not have been in his power to have ſhewn it to another.

The attention which was paid by Mr. Brindley to objects of peculiary magnitude did not permit him to indulge himſelf in the common diverſions of life. Indeed, he had not the leaſt reliſh for the amuſements to which mankind in general are ſo much devoted. He never ſeemed in his element, if he was not either planning or executing ſome great work, or converſing with his friends upon ſubjects of importance. He was once prevailed upon, when in London, to ſee a play. Having never been at an entertainment of this kind before, it had a powerful effect upon him, and he complained, for ſeveral days, that it had diſturbed his ideas, and rendered him unfit for buſineſs. He declared therefore, that he would not go to another play upon any account. It might, however, have contributed to the longer duration of Mr. Brindley's life, and conſequently to the further benefit of the public, if he could have occaſionally relaxed the tone of his mind. Not being able to do ſo might not ſolely ariſe from the vigour of his genius always bent upon capital deſigns, † but be in part the reſult of that total want of education ‡ which while it might add ſtrength to his powers in the particular way in which they were exerted, precluded him at the ſame time from thoſe agreeable reliefs that are adminiſtered by miſcellaneous reading, and a taſte in the polite and elegant arts. There is at leaſt the utmoſt reaſon to believe that his intent application in general to the important undertakings he had in hand, brought on a hectic fever, which continued upon him, with little or no intermiſſion, for ſome years, and at length terminated his life.

HERE ſmooth canals, acroſs the extended plain
Stretch their long arms, to join the diſtant main;
The ſons of ſoil, with many a weary ſtroke,
Scoop the hard boſom of the ſolid rock;
Reſiſtleſs through the ſtiff, oppoſing clay,
With ſteady patience, work their gradual way;
Compel the genius of the unwilling flood,
Through the brown horrors of the aged wood;
Croſs the lone waſte the ſilver urn they pour,
And cheer the barren heath, or ſullen moor.
The traveller, with pleaſing wonder, ſees
The white ſail gleaming through the duſky trees;
And views the alter'd landſcape, with ſurprize,
And doubts the magic ſcenes which round him riſe;
Now like a flock of ſwans, above his head,
Their woven wings the flying veſſels ſpread;
Now meeting ſtreams, in artful mazes glide,
While each, unmingled, pours a ſeparate tide;
Now through the hidden veins of earth they flow,
And viſit ſulphurous mines and caves below;
The ductile ſtreams obey the guiding hand,
And ſocial plenty circles round the land.

* He was the greateſt enthuſiaſt in favour of artificial navigations that ever exiſted. Having ſpoken upon various circumſtances of rivers before a committee of the Houſe of Commons, in which he ſeemed to treat all ſorts of rivers with great contempt, a member aſked him, for what purpoſe he apprehended rivers were created? Brindley, conſidering with himſelf a little before he gave an anſwer, replied at laſt, "to feed navigable canals."

* Perſons were offered to be appointed to value the ground, and aſſeſs damages, which they refuſed.

† Employment in ſo many conſiderable works, had made him think there was nothing impoſſible to him. He had always a favourite ſcheme of joining the two iſlands, from port Patrick to Donagahdee by a floating road and canal which he was confident he could execute in ſuch a manner as to ſtand the moſt violent attacks of the waves.

‡ He had been ſo lowly educated that he was but a poor ſcribe and ſeldom went further than ſigning his name, yet he could caſt up intricate accounts in his head, without difficulty or error.

The following Speech throws much light on the preſent ſituation of Great-Britain; as ſuch it will be acceptable, we judge, to our readers.

SPEECH of Mr. PITT, in the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain, on the debate of the Alien Bill, on Friday night, January 4.

Mr. Pitt immediately roſe after Mr. Fox, obſerving, that after the wide range of diſcuſſion which other gentlemen had taken, it would be impoſſible for him to confine what he had to ſay within ſo narrow a compaſs as he at firſt intended, and as he thought would be ſufficient. He could ſcarcely believe Mr. Fox ſerious in the propoſal of introducing a delay in the paſſing of this bill, which, if it was uſeful at all, could only be ſo by a ſpeedy operation. The delay was to be for a period when the attention of government would be employed on other affairs of importance to the nation, and in taking care to ſecure objects connected with this bill; but, as the Rt. Hon. Gentleman avowed himſelf an enemy to its principle, it is not very ſtrange that he ſhould thus aim at its virtual rejection. After the ſubject had been ſo long before the public, and had undergone four or five diſcuſſions in that Houſe, it was an unſeaſonable period to demand, that the grounds of its neceſſity ſhould be ſtated in the preamble, and that the Houſe ſitting in its legiſlative capacity, to take preventative meaſures againſt an apprehended evil, ſhould require ſuch materials of evidence as may be deemed requiſite in juridical proceedings. He was at a loſs to know why grounds of evidence ſhould be more particularly called for on this occaſion, than on making an armament; and the more eſpecially, as the total ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act, without any previous intimation, was not a very ſingular proceeding in the hiſtory of this country. He would not by any means concur in the propriety of ſeparating the queſtion of internal from that of external danger, in the view of this ſubject. It had always been the practice of the French in all their wars, to promote the ſucceſs of their warlike enterprizes by raiſing internal diſturbances amongſt their adverſaries; and their meaſures of ſedition at preſent were infinitely more formidable than on any former occaſion. Now, therefore, that we are likely to be engaged with them in war, the ſucceſs of their military operations externally, and of their ſeditious artifices, muſt naturally, in a great degree, be promoted by each other.

On an alarm ſo general, and of ſuch notoriety, it was unneceſſary to bring any ſpecific proofs of danger; the circumſtances themſelves were ſufficient evidence of it. He would even ſuppoſe a great number of foreigners, by ſome dreadful calamity, or ſtrange convulſion of nature, to be driven on our ſhore, without having any of thoſe oſtenſible motives, which commerce, or even acquaintance, may afford—he would think it an ample ground for exciting the attention and vigilance of government. But when thoſe ſtrangers were known to come from a country of anarchy and confuſion---from a country of peculation and maſſacre---from a country of ſworn hoſtility to all kings and exiſting forms of government---from a country determined to propagate their pernicious doctrines by every poſſible method of artifice, ſeduction, or the ſword, would it then be ſaid that precautionary meaſures were unneceſſary? There ſtill, however, remained ſuch accumulating conſiderations, that made it rather difficult to complete the climax.

When it ſhould further appear, that there were in this country various ſeditious aſſociations, admirers of this new-fangled form of government, and recommending it to the people as a model of imitation---when theſe clubs were known to be in open correſpondence with the incendiary ſociety of Jacobins, that baneful plant of ſedition, which was endeavouring to extend its baneful ramifications to the remoteſt quarters of the globe; when they were ſeen to addreſs themſelves to that engine, which, under the name of National Convention, exerciſed whatever of order and government was ſtill remaining in France, and were by them honoured, cheriſhed, encouraged, and embraced by them in confraternity, and promiſes of mutual ſupport;---when all thoſe things were paſſing in review before us, were we any longer to be lulled into a belief, that amongſt the vaſt torrents of foreigners with which we were nearly deluged, there were none who were ſent over with deſigns inimical to the government?---and would it any longer be contended, that there was no occaſion for this bill? Gentlemen were deſirous of being informed to what number the government thought thoſe incendiaries may amount? and that it was ſaid to have been ſtated in another Houſe, that there were nineteen of the perſons now in London, whowere principals in the horrid carnage of the 2d of September, at Paris. He was rather of opinion that on the occaſion alluded to, no number had been ſpecified; but it was of no importance to the argument, whether they were eighteen or nineteen. If there were one of this deſcription come over here, with the deſigns that probability would impute to him either to ſeek an aſylum from the puniſhment of crimes committed by him in another country, or to renew his villainies in this, it was a ſufficient inducement to arm government with the neceſſary powers to prevent him from effecting either. If, then, there ſhould be one man of this deſcription in the country, it afforded the fair inference that there were more; and however great their number may be, it would be ridiculous to ſuppoſe that they would be ſufficient to make war upon the people of this country, and overturn their government.---No: the danger was, that acting in concert with a deſperate diſaffected party within, and aided by a power ready to aſſiſt them from without, a riot or inſurrection may draw them all into one point of union and action, and poſſibly endanger the conſtitution and independence of the country.

Some gentlemen had expreſſed what he could ſcarcely believe to be their ſerious opinion, that there was no real cauſe of alarm, and the whole was the effect of Miniſterial deluſion indeed, which could reach, and ſo very ſtrongly affect every corner of the kingdom; perſons of all ranks and degrees, and the members of that Houſe, whatever may be their party and connections, except from ten or fifteen gentlemen, who yet adhered to Mr. Fox, and affected to treat the whole as a deception. If ſuch was the deſign of government, it muſt be confeſſed that they were to an unparralelled degree ſucceſsful in the impoſition, whe nit caught even thoſe gentlemen, who, on all other occaſions, acted in the moſt decided oppoſition.

The alarm had alſo been attributed to the meaſure of calling out the militia and convening the Parliament. Here two conſiderations preſented themſelves; firſt, whether the ſituation of the country required that this ſhould be done; and ſecondly, whether government poſſeſſed the power of ſo doing. To prove the firſt, he recapitulated all the circumſtances of our internal diſſentions, and the correſpondence carried on between the clubs at home and the Jacobins abroad---the aſtoniſhing progreſs of the French arms, and the method they purſued of making the progreſs of opinion accompany the progreſs of the ſword---the aggreſſions they were guilty of againſt us and our allies in the reſolution of opening the Scheldt, and the danger we ſhould be in, in caſe of a war, by the ſeparation between our domeſtic and external enemies.

He wiſhed that the meaſure ſhould be judged of by the effect it had produced, and would beg the Houſe to conſider the difference between the ſtate of the alarm the week before the meaſure was adopted, and the week after. Whenever fears of danger were expreſſed, it was always his practice, rather to diſpel than to inflame them; and on the preſent ſubject, though he owned that he ſaw ſufficient cauſe of apprehenſion, he was always of opinion, that it required no more than vigilance and activity to remove it. The event had ſo far juſtified his judgment, that the terror and deſpondency which exiſted previous to the proclamation, were now converted into doubt even of the exiſtence of the danger. But though the immediate peril was thus arreſted and removed, it was ſtill neceſſary to maintain a conſiderable degree of vigilance, leſt confidence may lead us into a ſecurity too fatal. As to the authority upon which the meaſure was purſued, he obſerved, that when government obſerved the views and diſpoſitions prevailing in France, and the growing induſtry with which clubs had been diſſeminating their opinions in pamphlets and writings through all the manufacturing parts of the kingdom, knowing that French principles were beſt calculated for the vulgar—when they combined theſe with various other conſiderations, he thought it right in the executive power to take advantage of an inſurrection, on whatever account it may ariſe, to call out the public force, and bring Parliament together. In ſuch a ſituation, the origin of an inſurrection was of little moment; whether it was political, or ariſing from any caſual circumſtances, it would give equal opportunity to the ſeditious to put their plans into execution. The ordinary military force was barely ſufficient for the ordinary duty in times of tranquility; when extraordinary commotions were meditated and planned, there was then occaſion for extraordinary augmentation.

With regard to the exiſtence of danger, there was a difference of opinion between the whole nation, and ten or fifteen gentlemen in that houſe, and even the minority differed amongſt themſelves reſpecting the degree of that danger. Mr. Fox admitted ſome external danger from the progreſs of the French arms, but no internal danger from the progreſs of their opinions;---he thought, if their opinions were prevalent, they ſhould be oppoſed by contempt, by reaſonings, or by proſecution, but not by force of arms.

Mr. Pitt was ready to allow, that with regard to rational, ſober, conſcientious opinions, this doctrine was well founded, but conſidered it by no means applicable to the wild and active opinions of the French, which were connected with violence and arms, and ſhould be oppoſed by arms. They were opinions blended with rapine, maſſacre and war, with deſtruction of property, and demolition of government. Such opinions, inſtead of being deſpiſed, reaſoned with, or proſecuted, were propagated by the point of the ſword, and muſt be met and exterminated by the ſame weapons. It was evident, that the progreſs of French opinions both here and on the Continent were influenced greatly by the conqueſts they had made, and it was neceſſary to repreſs the one, in order to ſtop the progreſs of the other.

A noble lord (Wycombe) in paradoxical poſitions infinitely exceeded even Mr. Fox himſelf; and he could not obſerve without ſurpriſe, that as their union was ſo ſhort, their diſunion ſhould be ſo ſudden. The noble lord could ſee no danger to which we were expoſed, either internally or externally, and if we were to have war, it was imputable to the miſconduct of government, who had no occaſion or obligation to interfere reſpecting the opening of the Scheldt. But did the noble lord's diplomatic obſervations never extend ſo far as the treaty of Munſter; a treaty, which, though it was ſaid by ſome to be extorted by avarice, and conceded by deſpotiſm, remained yet the corner ſtone of all continental treaties; a treaty which had continued 130 years, and was coeval with the exiſtence of the Dutch Republic; a treaty which was recognized in every ſucceeding one ſince that period; and a treaty to which France itſelf had become a guarantee in the year 1786. The opening or ſhutting of the Scheldt was a queſtion merely between the Dutch Republic and the Houſe of Auſtria, as ſovereign of the Netherlands. France, therefore, was not only inſolently uſurping the rights of the Houſe of Auſtria, and ambitiouſly aſſuming a ſovereignty that does not belong to it, but was alſo committing that infraction of treaty, which, by its own guarantee, it was obliged to prevent being done by any other. But one of the principles of their new ſyſtem was an utter diſregard of all treaties; and what the event of that ſyſtem may be a few months muſt determine.

He then adverted to the decree of the 19th of September, whereby the French engaged to aſſiſt all who ſhould require it of them in the acquiſition of freedom. But if it were ſuch freedom as their own they were thus to beſtow, it did not ſeem by experience hitherto that they would find many ſuitors for it. Even gratitude for the opening of the Scheldt did not make the people of Flanders receive it, but upon the moſt rigorous compulſion; for their general, Dumourier, before he could prevail upon them to receive the boon, was obliged to publiſh a proclamation, by which he threatened to uſe them as the ſcum of mankind, if they did not conſent to plant the tree of liberty. The ſame noble lord had added, that the miniſter Le Brun had given a ſatisfactory explanation of the decree, by ſaying, they only meant to apply to countries with which they were at war, or to nations where the majority of the people were in favour of liberty. But what reaſon was there then to encourage rebellion, and declare war againſt every eſtabliſhed government? This kind of war was as new and as deteſtable as their doctrines. It was an implacable, inexpiable, and endleſs warfare, which bore no ſimilitude to the ancient conqueſts. Formerly conqueſt was dignified by the attention that was conſtantly paid to the manners and diſpoſitions of the people. The Romans in the career of their acquiſitions were always content with having ſubdued the ſovereigns of the country, but always left the people to their ancient cuſtoms and inſtitutions, conſidering it as the beſt ſecurity for retaining their acquiſitions. It remained however for this enlightened Æra, and this enlightened people, to inſtitute a warfare, for the purpoſe of extirpating every thing that was dear to a people, their habits, inſtitutions, religion and morals.

Miniſtry had been accuſed by an honourable officer (Major Maitland) who had aſcribed to the continued ſeries of miſconduct in adminiſtration all the difficulties of the preſent period; repreſented all their meaſures as tending to bring calamity and ruin on the nation, but had, at the ſame time, with great conſiſtency, anſwered his own reproaches, by giving as a reaſon for not going to war, the unparalleled proſperity of the country.

A noble marquis (of Titchfield) for whoſe character he had the higheſt reſpect, though he had not the pleaſure of his acquaintance, had laid the embarraſſments of the preſent criſis at the door of adminiſtation, and particularly in their not having ſtopped the progreſs of ſeditious writings by more early proſecutions. He could not deny but many libels had been ſuffered to paſs for a conſiderable time, which were deſerving of proſecution; but though government was not deſtitute of vigilance at any time, it was not till this laſt year that theſe writings began to have a more ſerious tendency, and call for efforts more vigorous and deciſive. The noble Marquis alſo accuſed them of want of interference, when the French ſent a fleet into the Mediterenean; but then it muſt be allowed, our intereſts were not ſo materially concerned, as when they proceeded to the audacity of attacking our allies. As to the charge of their acting unconſtitutionally in the year 1784, he aſſured the noble Marquis, that whenever an opportunity preſented itſelf, he ſhould be ready to diſcuſs that ſubject as fully as he pleaſed; but he muſt obſerve, that it was perfectly unconnected with the preſent queſtion. It was not that which produced the revolution in France; it was not that which cauſed the opening of the river Scheldt, nor was it that which encouraged the circulation of ſeditious writings. This moſt aſſuredly was not the time for provoking diſcuſſions of what had long gone by, and ſhould at leaſt for the preſent be at reſt. In what manner his majeſty's ſervants originally came into power, made no alteration in the preſent ſtate of affairs, or the meaſures that ought to be adopted. While the ſafety of the nation was at ſtake, it was idle to recur to conteſts ſo remote. There was enough already before us to occupy our attention; he hoped gentlemen, in their anxiety for the welfare of their country, would not ſuffer their attention to be occupied by ſuch diſtant conſiderations.

A large Quantity of BARK

IS wanted for tanning, particularly Spaniſh, young cheſnut, oak and hemlock, for which a generous price will be given by the Tanners of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, if brought to market in good order.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, the following three tracts or parcels of Land:

1ſt. One tract, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, bounded by lands of Samuel Biſhop, Colonel Andrew Porter, Hans Hadelman, and others; containing 235 acres, 42 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and above half a mile from the main road leading to Lancaſter; on this tract are a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a cellar under the whole, a large log barn, with ſtables and ſheds, ſpring-houſes and two houſes for tenants or labourers, a pump of excellent water at the door, 25 acres watered meadow, and as much more may be made, two large bearing orchards, about 100 acres of woodland, the reſt clear and in good order. There is limeſtone plenty within 3 miles of the premiſes. This tract will be ſold on Tueſday, the 26th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

2d. One tract, ſituate in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, in the Great Valley, bounded on both ſides of a road leading from Philadelphia to Charleſtown townſhip, and by lands of Joſeph Lewis, John Showalter, Jacob Carver, and lands late of Lewis Gronow; containing 135 acres, 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia; on this tract are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn, ſeveral ſtone and log hay-houſes, ſtables, ſheds, &c. two ſpring-houſes, two very good bearing orchards, 40 acres of watered meadow, a ſufficiency of woodland, the clear land in good order: There is alſo a lime kiln and plenty of limeſtone. The whole equal to any in this county. This tract will be ſold on Wedneſday, the 27th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

3d. One tract, ſituate in the townſhip of Tredyffrin aforeſaid, bounded on both ſides of the great road leading to Lancaſter, and by lands of David Llewelleyn, John Hampton, Iſaac Griffith, and Samuel Jones; containing 62 acres and 27½ perches, 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia; on this tract are erected two dwelling-houſes, on the road ſide, formerly occupied by ſhopkeepers, a good barn and ſtable, out kitchen, with a good well of water that ſupplies both houſes; there is alſo a good orchard to each, a ſmall meadow but very good, about 40 acres of good woodland, the reſt clear, under good fence, and in prime order. This tract will be ſold on Thurſday, the 28th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The whole ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of John Thomas.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, February 25, 1793.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by Andrew Boyd, Eſquire, Treaſurer of taxes for the county of Cheſter, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 29th of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and piece or parcel of Land, containing about 50 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown; bounded by lands of John Adams, Peter Young, and others, being part of a tract of 240 acres; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of John Davis, late collector of taxes of the ſaid townſhip of Charleſtown, deceaſed.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, February 25, 1793.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

The 21ſt inſtant, March, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A VERY valuable and well improved Plantation or tract of Land, containing 27 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Marple, and Delaware county, within about a mile and an half of an excellent griſt mill, and convenient to a regular conducted ſmith's ſhop; there are on the premiſes a good and convenient houſe, part ſtone, which is both pleaſantly and ſalubriouſly ſituated on the new Lancaſter road, leading through Weſt-Cheſter, and within about nine miles of the city of Philadelphia, and has been for a conſiderable time paſt occupied as a ſtore, for which it is well calculated, as well as for a tavern or tradeſman. There is a good well of water near the door, a good and convenient barn, with barrack, out-houſes, &c. a good and well pailed garden before the front door, a competent proportion of woodland for the premiſes, a young flouriſhing and well bearing orchard, conſiſting of delicious fruit of various kinds: There are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral clean and well improved clover lots, ſome of which are adjoining on Darby creek, nearly adjacent to the new Darby creek bridge, croſſing the great road aforeſaid, and in a good and thick ſettled neighbourhood.

At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, horſes, cows and ſwine, wheat and rye in the ground, farming utenſils of various kinds, ſtore goods, with houſhold and kitchen furniture. For further particulars, and a more accurate repreſentation of the relative circumſtances, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN FURLONG.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be given. §

March 1ſt, 1793.

LIVERPOOL, December 24.

On Saturday afternoon, between the hours of four and ſix o'clock, we had a dreadful ſtorm of wind, which, we fear, has done conſiderable damage, among other matters are the following: The ſhip Charlemont, Pindar, for Africa, lying at anchor near the Slyne, was driven on ſhore at Knot's Hole, but will be got off again with little damage; the Peggy, M'Kroy, from Newry, that arrived on Saturday evening, is on ſhore near the Tide-Mill, but will be got off without damage. One of the turrets and vane were blown from the ſteeple of St. Peter's church, which broke through the roof, near the organ loft, and there was no ſervice in the church yeſterday in conſequence. Two large trees in the North walk were torn up by the roots, ſeveral others nearly diſloged from their native earth, and a conſiderable part of the pailing blown down; a man walking near the copper-works was taken off his feet by the wind, and had his leg broke by the fall; he was immediately carried to the infirmary. The upper part of the ſtone work which ſupported the ſhip weather vane, on the top of Mr. France's elegant new warehouſes, George's dock, was by the violence of the wind broken off, and with the vane thrown on the top of the building.

BOSTON, February 25.

Captain Phinney of the Schooner Polly, in 50 days from Martinico, informs us, that on the 20th December, he ſpoke the ſloop Beaver, off Martinico, belonging to Capt. John Elkins, of Nantucket, a Whaler, who had 25 barrels oil on board:---That on the eleventh of January, at 8 in the morning, Capt. William Miles arrived at Martinico in 24 days from New-Haven, and that he on the 28th December fell in with Capt. Joſeph Hoſmer, from Salem, bound to Martinico, in lat. 29. 25. long. 58. That ſaid Hoſmer, the day before, fell in with a diſmaſted brig of about 120 tons burthen, almoſt new, with bright ſides, blue ſtern and hants, a deep waiſt, and long quarter-deck, having no perſon on board, and appeared to be an eaſtern-built veſſel; both maſts gone, her anchors out of their ſtocks, and Capt. Hoſmer had her in tow for Martinico; and that on the 14th of Jan. the brig Commerce, Capt. James Munroe, arrived at St. Pierre, Martinico, in 24 days from Providence.

NEW-YORK, February 28.

Mr. D. Smith, of Portland, Maſſachuſetts, gives the following account of a mountain of Ice, ſeen by him on his paſſage from thence to England: "I ſailed from this port for Briſtol, in the month of July laſt. On the ſecond day of Auguſt following, early in the day, in lat. 44. 50. lon. 45. 30. got ſight of an iſland of ice bearing nearly E. N. E. diſtant about fifteen leagues. We ſtood towards it ſeveral hours, during which time it had the appearance of a white cloud. When within four leagues we diſcovered it to be an immenſe body of ice, apparently ſtationary, in form very much reſembling the iſland of St. Euſtatius in the Weſt-Indies. Its appearance was truly pictureſque and beautiful, heightened by a bright reflection of the ſun's rays on that part expoſed to view—having the appearance of a ſtupendous mountain, on ſome parts of which there appeared dark ſpots, ſuppoſed to be cavities on which the ſun did not ſhine, theſe appeared to be ſeveral hundred feet in depth. We computed its height to be about 300 feet from the ſurface of the ſea, and its circumference about three miles.

A knowledge of theſe things may not be amiſs to our northern navigators---eſpecially as we are apt to think all obſtacles removed when we get clear of the continent.

Various have been the reaſons aſſigned for theſe phenomina of nature, the moſt probable of which is, that they are formed on the ſtupendous clifts of land contiguous to Davis's ſtreights, by the conſtant pouring of torrents of water over them, which freezes as it paſſes, in which ſtate it continues till its own weight tumbles it into the ſea; after which it is driven by winds and currents."

PITTSBURGH, February 23.

A gentleman who has been through different parts of the Indian country, and at Detroit, arrived here a few days ago, and gives us the following information, which may be depended on, viz.

That the ſavages are determined for war, unleſs the United ſtates will relinquiſh all claim to the territory northweſt of the river Ohio; that they are determined to continue hoſtilities until the event of the propoſed treaty, (which it is ſaid will be held at Sanduſky in May next) is known, and that if it is not agreeable to their wiſhes, they will pay no reſpect to it; and that the Britiſh ſtill continue to ſupply them with every neceſſary for carrying on the war, which they ſay is in conſideration of the Indian trade.

GEORGE-TOWN, February 23.

Captain Wailes, of the ſhip Beckey, from Rotterdam, informs, that the ſhip Thetis, Capt. Davis, from Maryland, is ſtranded on the coaſt of Holland, and that he was an eye witneſs to their diſtreſs and loſs.---the ſhip Shalto, Capt. Rivers, from do. ſtranded on the ſame coaſt, one of the hands came paſſenger in the Beckey, Capt. Wailes---the Hamilton, Capt.- ----, from Baltimore, ſtranded on the ſame coaſt---the ſhip Patowmac Planter, Capt. Parker, from Falmouth laſt, put into the Weeſer river by bad weather---the ſhip Sally, Capt. Clark, belonging to Dumfries, ſailed in company with Captain Wailes, and deſired to be reported---the brig Sukey, Capt. Barker, arrived at Rotterdam the 19th December, from Charleſtown --the ſhip William, Capt. Legitt, from Maryland, arrived in England, and from thence bound to Bremen, no intelligence of her on the 4th of January. On the 11th February, after a violent heavy gale of wind from the eaſtward, Capt. Wailes ſaw a ſhip on the coaſt of America, that appeared to have loſt her main-yard and long boat, ſhe had yellow ſides, with a head and quarter galleries, ſhe appeared to be in ballaſt, her name unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

On Monday laſt, our beloved and venerable George Waſhington went to the Senate Chamber of Congreſs, and took the uſual oath of office, which was adminiſtered to him by Judge Cuſhing, at noon, in preſence of an immenſe concourſe of his fellow citizens, members of both Houſes of the United States Legiſlature, and ſeveral foreign miniſters, conſuls, &c.---There was likewiſe an aſſemblage of ladies, attending on this ſolemn occaſion, and the day was extremely ſerene; for Providence has always ſmiled on the day of this man, and on the glorious cauſe which he has ever eſpouſed, of Liberty and Equality.

After taking the oath, the Preſident retired, as he had come, without pomp or ceremony; but on his departure from the Houſe, the people could no longer refrain obeying the genuine dictates of their hearts, and they ſaluted him with three cheers.

Extract of a letter from *the Proprietor* of the *Independent Gazetteer*, dated Liege (Germany) December 5.

"After a few days ſtay at Paris, I purſued my route to the army, which was then 120 miles diſtance. On my arrival at General Dumourier's head quarters, I was appointed full Colonel in the corps of artillery.—My not underſtanding the French language has hitherto been a great diſadvantage to me—however, I have made great progreſs in acquiring it, and hope to be able to ſpeak it fluently by the ſpring. France is a glorious country, worthy of the freedom it enjoys. Since I have been in the army, I have been almoſt in conſtant motion.—I have been in two actions—one at Mons, on the 6th of November, and the other about a league from this place, on the 28th. That at Mons was very ſeverve, having been engaged in a cannonade about five hours—I had four 24 pounders under my direction, in the open field, and engaged three redoubts: (This action I think was not quite as ſevere as that at Monmouth)—The army of France being ordered to the charge, they ruſhed on the enemy, and carried every thing before them—We have been purſuing them ever ſince till within theſe three days paſt, that the army has been halted here, for refreſhment and pay:—We expect to proceed to Colonne, which is about 20 or 30 leagues farther, in a day or two—when there, it is generally believed the Campaign will cloſe.—Whether I ſhall paſs another in France is uncertain—It will depend altogether on my having a proper command.

"The combined enemies of France have been beaten in every quarter—The Pruſſians, Auſtrians and Sardinians, have fled before the French army, even in their own territoy.——The Artillery of France is certainly ſuperior to any in the world—It is a noble corps—and I conſider it a great honor to have been placed in it in the firſt inſtance."

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, dated February 28.

"On Monday laſt, Michael Krider, from his mill above the Standing-ſtone, on the Juniata, paſſed Wright's ferry in a boat, navigated by himſelf and two ſons, on his way to Baltimore, with 113 barrels of ſuperfine flour; having unloaded one hundred barrels at Middleton. Mr. Krider is the inventor of this new navigation, and will receive the premium of 5*ſ* per barrel, given by the merchants of Baltimore, for the firſt arrival of flour by the way of Suſquehanna in thoſe new conſtructed boats. His boat draws but 15 inches water; and is built without nails, and at a ſmall expence, in a timbered country, and to be ſold as lumber with the cargoe. Eight more boats, built on the ſame conſtruction, are expected down this freſh. Conowago, and other falls of that noble, but hitherto almoſt uſeleſs river, no longer exclude from market the produce of our weſtern country.

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Francois, February 12.

"Our army returned yeſterday to the city, after an arduous campaign of near one month. They have been ſucceſsful in every inſtance, have driven before them and diſperſed the rebels, and taken all their important poſts. But the eaſe with which the negroes eſcape renders it difficult to reduce them: we are not numerous enough to keep every poſt which it would be neceſſary to hold in order to be completely ſucceſsful.

"Fatigue and ſickneſs injure us materially; yet the ardour of the whites is by no means checked. If all the citizens ſhewed as much, our rebel ſlaves would ſoon be reduced. About 2000 negroe wenches and children have come in.

February 13th.

"This day a veſſel arrived from Breſt, in twenty-ſix days. She brings orders to put the forts in a ſtate of defence, and to man the veſſels compleatly. War appears inevitable.

"Final judgment on the King has been referred to the primary aſſemblies. The reſult of this important trial will haſten or ſuſpend the plans of the powers confederated againſt France.

Laſt Saturday the beautiful new Copper-bottom Ship, The India, built for Meſſrs. Mordecai Lewis, & Co. was launched at Penroſe's Ship Yards. We hear ſhe is intended for the Eaſt-India trade, and to be commanded by Captain Aſhmead. A greater concourſe of people was ſeldom collected on ſuch an occaſion, and the afternoon was extremely fine.

Captain Carnagie, of the ſnow Alexander, arrived here laſt Sunday from Liſbon, in 32 days---as he came out of the Tagus, he met a Britiſh Packet going in, the Captain of which informed him, that there would be a declaration of War proclaimed by England againſt France, before he, Captain Carnagie, ſhould arrive there.------The Captain of the Packet took the Alexander for an Engliſh veſſel. This opinion however does not correſpond with Captain Carnagie's information, when he left Leeds in England, only 10 days before the day of ſpeaking of this packet; for it then was generally believed, that there would not be any declaration of war, but rather that an accommodation was likely to take place. Captain Carnagie being a very intelligent man, we ſhould preſume his information at leaſt as much to be depended on as the Britiſh Captain's; and it further correſponds with other accounts of Mr. Pitt carrying on a negociation with the Executive Council of France.

The accounts received at Liſbon, when the Alexander ſailed, were, that the trial of Louis the XVI. was not yet finiſhed, and it was the general opinion that the delay would produce a moderation amongſt the people, and that they would not demand the life of their unfortunare monarch.

Died on Thurſday morning, the 21ſt ult. after a ſhort illneſs, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca Metcalfe, wife of Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, at the Falls of Schuylkill, and on Saturday her remains were interred in Chriſt Church burial ground, attended by a large and reſpectable number of citizens.—She died much regretted by all her friends and acquaintances—in her the unfortunate huſband has experienced the loſs of a loving companion, their children left to bewail the untimely death of a tender and affectionate mother.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of February, a Negro Man, called Pad, about 25 years of age, a ſtout likely fellow, and talks good Engliſh: Had on when he went away, an old great coat of a light colour, a good nankeen coat, ſtriped jacket, buckſkin breeches, and a pair of black velvet ditto, 2 or 3 pairs of yarn ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes with buckles, and one pair with whangs half ſoaled and nailed, an old caſtor hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid negro, and lodges him in any priſon, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN HUNTER.

Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, March 1, 1793. *

FOR SALE,

A GRIST Mill, on Pennypack creek, and lot or piece of Land, containing thirty acres or thereabouts, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, eleven miles and a half from Philadelphia, one and a half from the ten mile ſtone on Oxford road, and one and a half from Buſtletown; the mill-houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high, with one pair of ſtones, one bolting cloth, and a kiln for drying corn in the mill. There are on the ſaid premiſes another mill ſeat, with extending the race, of about nine feet head and fall, ſufficient water for two wheels the greater part of the year, and two dwelling houſes, one of which is two ſtory high, with ſtone ſtabling ſufficient for eight horſes, and a cart-houſe adjoining, near three acres of meadow, and ſeven acres of plowland, with a proportion of wood; orchards, with a number of grafted apples, pear, cherry and other fruit trees. The mill was repaired laſt ſummer, with a new water-wheel and forebay. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt of the fourth month next. The above deſcribed place now in the tenure of Thomas Parker. For terms apply to JAMES VERREE living near the premiſes. An indiſputable title will be given.

Second Month 22d, 1793. ‡

To be SOLD at private Sale,

And may be entered on the 1ſt of the 4th Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 64 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, about three quarters of a mile from Weſt-Cheſter, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Straſburgh. The land is naturally of the firſt quality, about 55 acres whereof, being cleared, has been highly improved, and upwards of 20 acres now in clover; the buildings are large and commodious. There are on ſaid premiſes two good bearing apple orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; the place is well divided for farming; the whole in good repair.

Alſo another tract, in the townſhip of Goſhen, about a mile and an half above Weſt-Cheſter on the road leading from Wilmington to the Great Valley, near one half thereof woodland. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the firſt mentioned premiſes, who, being about to remove, requeſts thoſe perſons who are indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, to make ſpeedy payment.

NATHAN SHARPLESS.

Third Month 5th, 1793. *

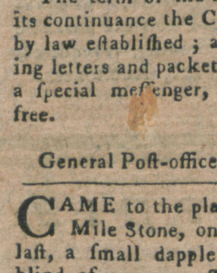
Will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue,

On Wedneſday, the 20th day of March inſtant, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable Farm, known by the name of Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, New-Jerſey, 20 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 from Burlington. The manſion-houſe is pleaſantly ſituated upon riſing ground, as healthy a ſpot as any in the United States, within a mile of the town of Mount Holly, and has an agreeable proſpect of the town and country round it, and is a ſmall diſtance from the road leading to the city of Burlington. There are on ſaid farm a new brick dwelling-houſe, three ſtories high, fronting the ſaid road, four rooms on a floor, 5 fire places in the two lower ſtories, with a good cellar under the whole houſe, divided into three apartments, a good brick kitchen adjoining the dwelling houſe, a well with a pump of excellent water before the door; a large garden fronting the dwelling-houſe, which contains a variety of fruit trees; a large barn, and ſtabling ſufficient for 12 horſes, hay-houſes, ſheep-houſe, waggon-houſe, ſmoke houſe, ſtill-houſe, and a large cyder-houſe 30 by 40 feet, with a compleat cyder-mill and preſs therein, erected according to the mode of thoſe in the cyder counties in England. The farm contains about 180 acres of land, under good cedar fence; a good bearing orchard containing about 21 acres, about 30 acres of meadow in good graſs, and as much more may be made at a ſmall expence.

The ſeveral diviſions of the ſaid farm are conveniently accommodated with ſprings of water, which never fail in the dryeſt ſeaſons; an excellent landing at one end of the farm, on Northampton river, where veſſels of conſiderable burthen may be built, loaded, and proceed to Philadelphia or the Weſt-Indies. Few places have conveniences and advantages equal to the above, either for the gentleman or the farmer. There are ſeveral merchant-mills, ſaw-mills and fulling-mills, and ſundry places of worſhip of different denominations, in the neighbourhood. Alſo will be ſold on the ſame day at Mount Pleaſant, 700 acres of Pine Land, ſome good timber on it, and the whole in a thriving ſituation, lying near Robert's meadow, and the Union Iron-works. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will be ſhewn the Pine Land, by applying to George Wells, who lives near the premiſes, and the farm will be ſhewn by the ſubſcriber, living thereon. A ſufficient title will be given.

March 1ſt, 1793. JOHN LEE.



FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Stone-horſe, riſing five years old, about ſixteen hands high, he was got by that noted horſe called the Golden Farmer, who was imported from England and known through great part of this State, he is a beautiful bay. Any perſon may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, about two miles from the Valley-Forge.

MATTHEW NEILLY.

A NEW POST-ROAD.

HAVING been deſired to eſtabliſh a poſt-road from Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to Williamſburg, at the Great Forks of the Geneſee river, in the ſtate of New-York, Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the General Poſt-office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamſburg aforeſaid, by the following route, to wit; the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Poſt, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamſburg.

The propoſals will be received until the 15th of March next, incluſively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Neceſſary Poſt-offices are to be eſtabliſhed on the route, and ſuch perſons appointed Poſt-maſters as the Contractor ſhall name, and the Poſt-maſter General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to ſtate to the Poſt-maſter General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Poſt-offices, which experience ſhall prove to be moſt convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the reſpective Poſt-offices at the hours ſo fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of poſtage by law eſtabliſhed; and to have the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, ſuch excepted, as ſhall be ſent by a ſpecial meſſenger, or which are or ſhall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Poſt-office, January 22, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of William Turner, at the Three Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road, on the 20th of December laſt, a ſmall dapple grey MARE, about 12 hands high, and blind of one eye. The owner may have her again, on paying charges. †

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing about three hundred and forty acres of land, situate in Chester county, near New-London Cross Roads, on a branch of Big Elk, which is an excellent stream for any kind of water-works, and a saw-mill has lately been erected thereon. The situation is eligible for a grist-mill or iron-works; about one half the tract is covered with wood, fifteen acres of good watered meadow, and fifteen or twenty acres more may be made, a large apple orchard, two dwelling houses, and a good barn. For further particulars, and price, enquire of Robert Lewis and Co. merchants, in Philadelphia, or of the subscriber, near Hamilton's mill, Kennet township, Chester county.

Feb. 26, 1793. ROBERT BARR.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of two hundred and ten acres of Land, situate in Christiana Hundred, in the state of Delaware, on the main road leading from Wilmington to Lancaster, and eight miles from Wilmington, forty acres whereof are watered meadow, in mowable order, and about twenty acres more may be made at a very small expence, forty acres well timbered, and the remainder arable land, in good order; the whole under good fence. A never-failing stream of water runs through the middle of this land, sufficient for any kind of water works, on which a saw mill was heretofore erected, and the dam thereof still remains. There are on the said premises a good stone dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, in good repair, a large frame barn, with conveniences for twenty head of cattle, a well of good water, and a never-failing spring of excellent water near the dwelling house, and an orchard of four hundred apple trees, in prime order. Possession of the premises may be had on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to Mr. William Creery, in Baltimore, and John Garret, Esq; near the premises, or to

JOHN BROOKS,
At the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets, Philadelphia.

February 23, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Plantation, Grist and Saw-mill,

IN a pleasant and healthy part of the country, situate on Wissahickon creek, in Montgomery county, Gwynnedd township, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and six from Norristown, on the main road leading from the Sweed's-ford, on Schuylkill, to Corryel's Ferry, on Delaware. The farm contains upwards of one hundred acres of land, about thirty whereof are meadow, the remainder arable and wood land, the arable lately limed, two orchards, and a large garden, pailed in. On the premises are erected a good stone grist-mill, with one pair of burrs and one pair of country stones, two boulting cloths, one for superfine flour, also a saw-mill, in good repair, a smith's shop, a large stone dwelling house, with a piazza and balcony (covered in) in front, a well of excellent water near the door, with a pump therein, a stone out-house, two stories high (which may answer for a tenant, or a store) with a pump, oven and cellars, under the same roof, also a store house adjoining, with a milk and ice cellar underneath, a smoke house, a large barn and stables, sufficient to contain 14 horses and 10 cows, with a carriage house adjoining. In the barn yard there is a frame building for dry cattle, and a hay loft above, waggon and other out-houses. For further particulars and terms apply to Christopher Marshall, jun. Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises. SAMUEL WHEELER.

February 26, 1793.

Bucks county, February 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Joseph Hart, innkeeper, in Solebury township, on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Solebury township aforesaid; bounded by the river Delaware on the one side, and land of Stephen Townsend, Matthias Cowell, George Wall, Esq; Joseph Hart aforesaid, and others, containing about one hundred and sixty acres of land, having thereon erected two dwelling-houses, a barn, stables, orchard, and other improvements; taken in execution, and sold as the estate of Captain Robert Thorn, deceased.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have demands against the estate of Captain Robert Thorn, late of Solebury township, deceased, to produce their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers, or either of them, within six weeks from this date, in order for settlement. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

GEORGE WALL,
GEORGE GADDIS,
† ELIAS CAREY, } Executors.

To be RENTED,

A PLANTATION, in West Caln township, Chester county, about 40 miles from this city, and half a mile from the Lancaster road, adjoining Little Brandywine creek; it contains about 130 acres of good land, 15 of which are well watered meadow, and some improvements on the premises. Possession may be had immediately.

ALSO, Another PLACE, in West Nantmill township, same county, containing 120 acres of Land and improvements, may be entered upon the 25th of March. Apply to

ROBERT RALSTON, No. 90,
4 t South Front-street.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about two years ago, a Negroe MAN, named JOHN BEARD, he is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; he is much addicted to liquor, and has a halt in his walk, occasioned by his right leg being broke; he is an exceeding good farmer, and understands playing on the violin very well, he is supposed to be in Bucks county, as he has been seen there lately. Whoever brings home the said Negroe to his master, living in Haverford township, Delaware county, ten miles from Philadelphia, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or if lodged in any goal, and information given, shall have SIX DOLLARS and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

February 23d, 1793. t f FRANCIS LEE.

On THURSDAY, the 21st of March,

at seven o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second-street, will be sold by public vendue,

A PLANTATION in Lower Dublin township, on Woodenbridge run, Philadelphia county, containing one hundred and five acres, forty of which are excellent woodland, about eight acres of meadow, and the rest good arable land. This tract is well watered, and more meadow may be made thereon. The water and situation affords a good mill-seat. One half the purchase money paid down, the other may remain six months, if required.

JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

February 20.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in the Mercantile Line,

A LAD of about fourteen years of age, having a reasonable knowledge of arithmetic, and to write a tolerable hand; he must be of reputable connections, and well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Such a one may hear of a place by applying to the Printers of this paper.

Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1793.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

Has just imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. common and gilt coat and vest buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag stones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell-metal kettles; brass table chafing-dishes; iron ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; screws of many sorts and sizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; spinning-wheels; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-seed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the first of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, suitable for a farmer, and very pleasantly situated for a gentleman's country seat, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, 13 miles from the city, near the village of Smithfield and Jacob Cumbley's tavern, adjoining lands of Joshua Cumbley, Robert Whitten, and others, late the estate of doctor Samuel Swift, deceased, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts. There are on said premises a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, and four rooms on a floor, a well of good water, a frame barn, and other necessary out buildings, with an apple orchard, and sundry other fruit trees, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence, a never failing stream running through the same, 20 acres of wood land well timbered, the remainder good arable land, fit for tillage, as good in quality as any in that neighbourhood. To persons inclining to purchase, the payments will be made easy; and by applying to Elizabeth Swift, Executrix, and John Swift, Executor, living near the premises, or to John Holmes, Executor, near the Washington tavern, on the Bristol road, they may be informed of the title and terms of sale.

P. S. All persons having any demands against the above estate are requested to bring in their accounts; and those that are indebted to the same, are desired to made speedy payment.

Manor of Moreland, Jan. 29, 1793. ‖ tf.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of PAUL ENGLE, deceased,

Will be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, in the county of Montgomery, New-Providence township, at a place called the Trap, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia; containing 140 acres (more or less) about 24 thereof woodland, 6 or more meadow, through which runs a valuable stream of water. There are on the premises, a two story stone dwelling-house, and stone barn, with other improvements, a good orchard of excellent fruit trees. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers,

JACOB ENGLE,
LEONARD STONEBURNER,
JAMES ENGLE,
ENGLE BENSELL, } Executors.

N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th day of March next, it will then be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises. The Sale to commence at 1 o'olock, P. M.

*** All persons indebted to the estate of PAUL ENGLE, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those having any demands against the same, are desired to render them in, properly proved, for payment, to the above Executors.

Germantown, February 15, 1793. † 4 w

To be sold at private sale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with several streams of water, and remarkably fine springs, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the best of timber. There is on this farm a commodious house, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, several messuages, barns, coach-house, stables, spring-house and grist-mill, within three miles of navigation for shallops and flats, six miles from the borough of Bristol, and four from Newtown; bounded westerly by Neshaminy creek. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit the purchasers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next,

A Merchant-Mill, and about one hundred acres of Land, twenty of which are woodland, thirty meadow, chiefly watered from the mill-race, and has produced two tons per acre, the remainder arable land, highly manured, situate in a fine wheat country, and in Middletown township, Bucks county, on Core creek, an excellent stream of water, near Neshaminy bridge, on the roads leading from Yeardley's ferry, on Delaware river, to Philadelphia, also from Durham to Bristol, distant from Philadelphia twenty-two miles, Yeardley's ferry six, and Bristol eight miles, where are convenient stores for flour, also wheat, which may be conveyed from many parts of America, by water, at a very small expence, and from thence to the mill by back carriage. The mill-house is sixty-two feet by near forty, with two overshot wheels, seventeen feet head and fall, three pair of stones, double geared, one burrs of the best quality, another one burr and one country stone, the other country stones, three boulting chests, two reels in the flour chest, and one in each of the other chests, rolling screen, and three fans, the machine cleans in both merchant hoppers, the boulting works go, and wheat is hoisted into the garner by water. There is also adjoining the mill-house a new corn-kiln, of fine construction, with arches and a brick floor, which will dry one hundred bushels in twenty-four hours, with a small quantity of wood. The mill was finished in a very complete manner, in the beginning of the year 1785, sufficiently with the works, to manufacture forty thousand bushels of grain per year. On this estate, besides three houses very convenient for millers, coopers, &c. with a smith's shop, cooper's shop, carriage house, and other necessary out-houses, is erected a commodious dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, piazza before the door, a new kitchen, and an excellent store. The premises are very convenient to different places of public worship. For terms apply to the subscriber, near said premises.

January 21, 1793. * 6w JOSEPH JENKS.

On THURSDAY, the 21st of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, in Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia,

THE noted INN, known by the Sign of the GOLDEN SWAN, late the estate of Martin Kreider, deceased, situate on the east side of Third-street, between Arch and Race-streets, in said city. The Lot contains 34 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and 195 feet in depth. The House is three stories high, and has 3 rooms on the lower floor, 4 on the second, and 7 on the third, and the front part of the garret is divided into 2 rooms, which are plaistered. The Kitchen is large, and over it are 2 lodging rooms. There is a pump in the yard, and the Stables are spacious. The situation is one of the best in the city for a Public House. The House and Stables have lately been completely repaired.

Also, a LOT of GROUND, on the north side of Elm street, near Second-street, at the corner of a 10 feet wide alley, extending from Elm to Vine-street. This Lot contains 17 feet in breadth and 75 feet in depth, and is subject to a ground-rent of three and a half Spanish Pistoles per annum.

The purchaser or purchasers may have credit for considerable part of the purchase-money, on giving security and paying interest for the same.

Jan. 18, 1793. JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of James Dilworth, deceased, late of the township of Bristol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, west of Fourth street. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Frankford, Oxford township, and county aforesaid; who desire those indebted to said estate to make speedy payment and prevent trouble; also those who may have any demands, to bring their accounts, properly attested, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and
ISAIAH WORRELL, } Executors.

1st month 28, 1793. § tf.

Boulting-Cloths and Mill-Stones.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to rest on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Easton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, situate twenty-five miles above Easton, in the midst of a thick settlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in cash, public securities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the first day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate on the Bethlehem road, in the township of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, seventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-house tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining said dwelling-house, near the door of which is a never-failing spring, a new stone house lately erected over said spring, a large stone barn and stables, built this last summer. There are on said place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale, or further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN CLEMMENS.

CAME to the stable of the subscriber, in Fourth-street, between Arch and Race-streets, the 2d day of this instant, a Sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, better than 15 hands high, about 12 years old. The owner is desired to come, in four weeks from this date, prove property and pay charges, or he will be sold for his keeping. ‡

Philad. February 15, 1793. JOHN M'CALLA.

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MARCH, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3278.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, the following three tracts or parcels of Land:

1st. One tract, situate in the township of West-Caln, bounded by lands of Samuel Bishop, Colonel Andrew Porter, Hans Hadelman, and others; containing 235 acres, 42 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and above half a mile from the main road leading to Lancaster; on this tract are a large two story stone dwelling-house, a cellar under the whole, a large log barn, with stables and sheds, spring-houses and two houses for tenants or labourers, a pump of excellent water at the door, 25 acres watered meadow, and as much more may be made, two large bearing orchards, about 100 acres of woodland, the rest clear and in good order. There is limestone plenty within 3 miles of the premises. This tract will be sold on Tuesday, the 26th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

2d. One tract, situate in the township of Tredyffrin, in the Great Valley, bounded on both sides of a road leading from Philadelphia to Charlestown township, and by lands of Joseph Lewis, John Snowalter, Jacob Carver, and lands late of Lewis Gronow; containing 135 acres, 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia; on this tract are a large stone dwelling-house, a stone barn, several stone and log hay-houses, stables, sheds, &c. two spring-houses, two very good bearing orchards, 40 acres of watered meadow, a sufficiency of woodland, the clear land in good order: There is also a lime-kiln and plenty of limestone. The whole equal to any in this county. This tract will be sold on Wednesday, the 27th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

3d. One tract, situate in the township of Tredyffrin aforesaid, bounded on both sides of the great road leading to Lancaster, and by lands of David Llewelleyn, John Hampton, Isaac Griffith, and Samuel Jones; containing 62 acres and 27½ perches, 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia; on this tract are erected two dwelling houses, on the road side, formerly occupied by shopkeepers, a good barn and stable, out kitchen, with a good well of water that supplies both houses; there is also a good orchard to each, a small meadow but very good, about 40 acres of good woodland, the rest clear, under good fence, and in prime order. This tract will be sold on Thursday, the 28th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The whole seized and taken in execution as the estate late of John Thomas.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, February 25, 1793.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by Andrew Boyd, Esquire, Treasurer of taxes for the county of Chester, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Friday, the 29th of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and piece or parcel of Land, containing about 50 acres, situate in the township of Charlestown; bounded by lands of John Adams, Peter Young, and others, being part of a tract of 240 acres; seized and taken in execution as the estate late of John Davis, late collector of taxes of the said township of Charlestown, deceased.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, February 25, 1793.

Will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue,

On Wednesday, the 20th day of March instant, on the premises,

THAT valuable Farm, known by the name of Mount-Pleasant, near Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, New-Jersey, 20 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 from Burlington. The mansion-house is pleasantly situated upon rising ground, as healthy a spot as any in the United States, within a mile of the town of Mount-Holly, and has an agreeable prospect of the town and country round it, and is a small distance from the road leading to the city of Burlington. There are on said farm a new brick dwelling-house, three stories high, fronting the said road, four rooms on a floor, 5 fire places in the two lower stories, with a good cellar under the whole house, divided into three apartments, a good brick kitchen adjoining the dwelling-house, a well with a pump of excellent water before the door; a large garden fronting the dwelling-house, which contains a variety of fruit trees; a large barn, and stabling sufficient for 12 horses, hay-houses, sheep-house, waggon-house, smoke-house, still-house, and a large cyder-house 30 by 40 feet, with a compleat cyder-mill and presses therein, erected according to the mode of those in the cyder counties in England. The farm contains about 180 acres of land, under good cedar fence; a good bearing orchard containing about 21 acres, about 30 acres of meadow in good grass, and as much more may be made at a small expence.

The several divisions of the said farm are conveniently accommodated with springs of water, which never fail in the dryest seasons; an excellent landing at one end of the farm, on Northampton river, where vessels of considerable burthen may be built, loaded, and proceed to Philadelphia or the West-Indies. Few places have conveniences and advantages equal to the above, either for the gentleman or the farmer. There are several merchant-mills, saw-mills and fulling-mills, and sundry places of worship of different denominations, in the neighbourhood. Also will be sold on the same day at Mount Pleasant, 700 acres of Pine Land, some good timber on it, and the whole in a thriving situation, lying near Robert's meadow, and the Union Iron-works. Any person inclining to purchase, will be shewn the Pine Land, by applying to George Wells, who lives near the premises, and the farm will be shewn by the subscriber, living thereon. A sufficient title will be given.

March 1st, 1793. JOHN LEE.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Stone-horse, rising five years old, about sixteen hands high, he was got by that noted horse called the Golden Farmer, who was imported from England and known through great part of this State, he is a beautiful bay. Any person may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, about two miles from the Valley-Forge.

* MATTHEW NEILLY.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of February, a Negro Man, called Pad, about 25 years of age, a stout likely fellow, and talks good English: Had on when he went away, an old great coat of a light colour, a good nankeen coat, striped jacket, buckskin breeches, and a pair of black velvet ditto, 2 or 3 pairs of yarn stockings, one pair of shoes with buckles, and one pair with whangs half soaled and nailed, an old castor hat. Whoever apprehends said negro, and lodges him in any prison, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN HUNTER.

Edgmont township, Delaware county, March 1, 1793. *

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING

A DRY WALL of Stone,

OF near one mile in length, or any part thereof; for blowing ROCK, and quarrying STONE; and for digging the CANAL, for any distance that may suit the proposers; will be received at the Office of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, near the Bank of the United States, and by JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant, at Norristown.

February 6, 1793. t f.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

The 21st instant, March, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A VERY valuable and well improved Plantation or tract of Land, containing 27 acres, situate in the township of Marple, and Delaware county, within about a mile and an half of an excellent grist mill, and convenient to a regular conducted smith's shop; there are on the premises a good and convenient house, part stone, which is both pleasantly and salubriously situated on the new Lancaster road, leading through West-Chester, and within about nine miles of the city of Philadelphia, and has been for a considerable time past occupied as a store, for which it is well calculated, as well as for a tavern or tradesman. There is a good well of water near the door, a good and convenient barn, with barrack, out-houses, &c. a good and well pailed garden before the front door, a competent proportion of woodland for the premises, a young flourishing and well bearing orchard, consisting of delicious fruit of various kinds: There are also on the premises several clean and well improved clover lots, some of which are adjoining on Darby creek, nearly adjacent to the new Darby creek bridge, crossing the great road aforesaid, and in a good and thick settled neighbourhood.

At the same time and place will also be sold, horses, cows and swine, wheat and rye in the ground, farming utensils of various kinds, store goods, with household and kitchen furniture. For further particulars, and a more accurate representation of the relative circumstances, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN FURLONG.

N. B. An indisputable title will be given.

March 1st, 1793. §

To be SOLD at private Sale,

And may be entered on the 1st of the 4th Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 64 acres, situate in the township of East-Bradford, Chester county, about three quarters of a mile from West-Chester, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Strasburgh. The land is naturally of the first quality, about 55 acres whereof, being cleared, has been highly improved, and upwards of 20 acres now in clover; the buildings are large and commodious. There are on said premises two good bearing apple orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; the place is well divided for farming; the whole in good repair.

Also another tract, in the township of Goshen, about a mile and an half above West-Chester, on the road leading from Wilmington to the Great Valley, near one half thereof woodland. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the first mentioned premises, who, being about to remove, requests those persons who are indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, to make speedy payment.

NATHAN SHARPLESS.

Third Month 5th, 1793. *

FOR SALE,

A GRIST Mill, on Pennypack creek, and lot or piece of Land, containing thirty acres or thereabouts, situate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, eleven miles and a half from Philadelphia, one and a half from the ten mile stone on Oxford road, and one and a half from Bustletown; the mill-house is of stone, two stories high, with one pair of stones, one bolting cloth, and a kiln for drying corn in the mill. There are on the said premises another mill seat, with extending the race, of about nine feet head and fall, sufficient water for two wheels the greater part of the year, and two dwelling houses, one of which is two story high, with stone stabling sufficient for eight horses, and a cart-house adjoining, near three acres of meadow, and seven acres of plowland, with a proportion of wood; orchards, with a number of grafted apples, pear, cherry and other fruit trees. The mill was repaired last summer, with a new water-wheel and forebay. Possession will be given the first of the fourth month next. The above described place now in the tenure of Thomas Parker. For terms apply to JAMES VERREE living near the premises. An indisputable title will be given.

Second Month 22d, 1793. ‡

A NEW POST-ROAD.

HAVING been desired to establish a post-road from Reading, in the state of Pennsylvania, to Williamsburg, at the Great Forks of the Genesee river, in the state of New-York, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the General Post-office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamsburg aforesaid, by the following route, to wit; the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Post, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamsburg.

The proposals will be received until the 15th of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Necessary Post-offices are to be established on the route, and such persons appointed Post-masters as the Contractor shall name, and the Post-master General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to the Post-master General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of postage by law established; and to have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, such excepted, as shall be sent by a special messenger, or which are or shall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Post-office, January 22, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of William Turner, at the Three Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road, on the 20th of December last, a small dapple grey MARE, about 12 hands high, and blind of one eye. The owner may have her again, on paying charges.

†

A large Quantity of BARK

IS wanted for tanning, particularly Spanish young chestnut, oak and hemlock, for which a generous price will be given by the Tanners of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, if brought to market in good order.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1793.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Radnor township, Delaware county, and state of Pennsylvania, about 14½ miles from Philadelphia, on the old Lancaster road, containing 118 acres of LAND; whereon is erected a good stone house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with a piazza before the door, and a stone kitchen adjoining the same, with a well of water therein, a barn, spring-house, and two other small tenements. There is also on said premises, an orchard of grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, a quantity of good meadow, and more may be made; the upland very good for tillage or pasture, together with a large proportion of woodland. For further particulars enquire of BENJAMIN LIVEZEY, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, about ten miles from Philadelphia.

Second Month 6th, 1793. ‡

TO BE LET,

THE Plantation and Tavern, known by the sign of the Waggon; likewise the Tavern and Plantation, now known by the sign of General Wolfe, both on the Lancaster Road; also two other Plantations, of about one hundred acres each, with a good proportion of watered meadow to each; likewise a good stone Smith's Shop, with two fire places, in a good place for business. They may all be entered on the first day of April next. Apply at the sign of the Waggon, to CALEB WAY.

N. B. No stranger need apply for the taverns, except well recommended.

February 2, 1793. * 7w

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and thirty-four acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, or thereabouts, of LAND---situate on Great Chickasalungo creek, in the township of Donegal, in the county of Lancaster, nine miles from the borough, two miles from Wright's ferry, four miles from Anderson's ferry, and on the great road leading from Maytown and the last mentioned ferry.

On this estate are erected two dwelling-houses and two log barns, with stables sufficient for all the stock necessary for the farm. One of the dwelling-houses has four rooms on the lower floor, and the other is a convenient comfortable house, at present occupied by a tenant, and in good repair. About one half of the land is well covered with fine large black-oak and thriving hickory, interspersed with beautiful young white-oak; the remainder of the tract is arable and meadow. The upland is full of fine banks of the best limestone in the United States, and entirely free from broken ground, extremely natural to grain of all kinds, and particularly wheat, which it produces in immense quantities when well farmed. The quantity of well watered meadow is considerable, with a large body of choice rich bottom, lying on the margin of Chickasalunga, which may, at a very small expence, be converted into the best meadow. In addition to this, the water, with the assistance of a small wheel, may be easily thrown upon the banks, and conducted almost over every acre of arable land.

On the premises are an extensive variety of fruit trees, an excellent and well planned garden for vegetables, and a well with a pump of extraordinary water, at a convenient distance from the house. The Chickasalungo abounds with perch and trout, and other fish in great abundance, and is within the southern boundary of the farm, flowing along the line nearly a mile and a quarter, not far distant from where it empties itself into the river Susquehanna, and near the spot where the water is to be taken from the said river, and conducted by a canal (now in great forwardness) into the Schuylkill, through which the produce of the farm may be transported to Philadelphia, at a cheap and easy rate. The many superior advantages of this estate cannot be accurately defined. The purchaser is referred to a minute examination of the land, which can only do justice to the soil, timber, meadow, and beautiful situation of a farm, presumed to be equal to any in the state, and well calculated for the emolument of an industrious farmer. To accommodate purchasers, a division of the land will be made, if required, as a right line will give to each part an equal proportion of the several kinds of land. For terms of sale, apply to Mr. Adam Reigart, in the borough of Lancaster, or at the house of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, south Front-street, to

ROWLAND EVANS,
Attorney in fact to Chalkley James and Joseph James, surviving partners of the late house of Abel James and sons.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1792. tf

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS BARTOW, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, to

DANIEL BENEZET, acting Executor.

February 1, 1793. *

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Joseph Garrett, deceased, late of the township of Goshen, and county of Chester,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, situate in the township of Willistown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goshen meeting-house, and five from West-Chester. There is a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premises, a commodious stone dwelling-house, barn, and spring-house, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at West-Chester, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premises.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

A REQUEST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earnestly requested to call and discharge their respective accounts, before the first day of January next; those who neglect making payment by the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

LONDON, December 20.

In times like the preſent, when the principles of the French Revolution are ſo much recommended by ſome for our imitation, every thing is intereſting which tends to confirm or contradict the degree of general happineſs which thoſe nations received who have adopted the opinions of this new philoſophy. There is ſo much good ſenſe in the following, and it is ſo applicable to the preſent times in this country, that we have thought proper to give the article a very conſpicuous place.

"We have already remarked, that the levelling principles of the French Revolution were not ſo ſucceſsful in Germany, as in ſome other countries.

"The firſt inſtance of this appears in the addreſs from the inhabitants of Mayence, in which they declare a deſire of adhering to their ancient conſtitution, modified however with ſome trifling alteration, which they had formerly petitioned from their former ſovereign. Frankfort has manifeſted a ſimilar diſpoſition, in a mode emphatically pointed, and not very palatable to the French General.

"When General Cuſtine laid this town under contribution, it is well known that he ordered the ſum of two millions of florins to be levied upon the wealthy inhabitants, poſſeſſed of more than thirty thouſand florins,* in perſonal eſtate. The inferior claſs of people, perſuaded that induſtry, which forms the great reſources of the poor, is entirely annihilated from the moment that the rich are deprived of the means of ſupporting them, have frankly expreſſed their ſentiments to General Cuſtine in the following addreſs, in which the good ſenſe of the Germans is peculiarly predominant, and expreſſed in a ſtile extremely pointed.

"You have declared, General, that you are actuated by the beſt intentions towards the lower claſs of people. Permit us, in ourturn, with equal freedom to expreſs our ſentiments.

"You pretend to protect us againſt oppreſſions of which, God be praiſed, we have no knowledge, and ſtill leſs experience. You would give us Liberty, which we already enjoy. The expences of the government are equally divided between the magiſtrates and ourſelves. Never have the wealthy formed a diſtinct claſs from the poor; their proſperity extends to all, and their flouriſhing commerce renders every one happy. Every perſon able and willing to labour, is certain of finding ſubſiſtence; in conſequence of which we find ſo many perſons of property ——poor indeed will be found in all countries; but ſo numerous are the eſtabliſhments provided, by the munificence of our wealthy anceſtors, from which our poor derive ſuch relief, that our ſmall ſtate exceeds, in theſe reſpects, countries much larger and more flouriſhing.

"Moreover, the private good which the poor receive from the wealthy, is great, and demands our gratitude. We conſider alſo the taxes which we pay to be very inconſiderable, and of theſe we hear no complaint. In a word, General, we are all contented and happy; our univerſal proſperity is too clearly connected with our conſtitution, too firmly connected with the proſperity of our wealthy fellow-citizens, to prevent us from being intereſted in their behalf; and therefore when ſuch heavy ſums are exacted from the rich, the middling and lower claſſes of people are alſo puniſhed, from the injury which commerce and manufactures muſt neceſſarily ſuſtain. The more, therefore, there is taken from the rich, the leſs will be be our gain; and at length we ſhall be intirely ruined.

"Since then, General, you ſtile yourſelf the defender of liberty, protector of the public good, you will act againſt your own principles, if you do not deſiſt from levying theſe contributions, in which we ought to participate with the rich: To conclude, we cannot better manifeſt our zeal for the French Republic, than by the ſincereſt wiſh that all may enjoy the ſame happineſs under its conſtitution as we enjoy under ours. We expect, therefore, of you, that you will permit us to enjoy our conſtitution unmoleſted.

"Signed by 700 Names."

* *Between two and three thouſand pounds ſterling.*

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.

The anniverſary of the illuſtrious Waſhington was celebrated here on the 22d inſtant, with every demonſtration of joy. The day was uſhered in by a diſcharge of cannon—about 12 o'clock, the artillery, grenadier, and light-infantry independent companies, commanded by Captains Quarrier, Wilſon and Richardſon, paraded in their uniforms, accompanied by Capt. Heth's troop of light horſe. After parade a part of the ſeveral companies, and other citizens repaired to Mr. Anderſon's tavern, where a ſumptuous dinner was provided for the occaſion. After dinner the following toaſts were drank.

1. George Waſhington—May that illuſtrious citizen and ſoldier long enjoy the happineſs he has been ſo inſtrumental in ſecuring to his country.
2. The United States—May they remain as cloſely cemented by affection as they are by intereſt.
3. The people of America—May they ever be diſtinguiſhed for their love of freedom and deteſtation of faction.
4. The militia of America—To their patriotiſm may they add ſo much military ſkill, as to become the ſafe and ſure bulwark of freedom.
5. The Congreſs of the United States—May they deſerve and retain the confidence of their country.
6. The Governer and the commonwealth of Virginia.
7. The late American Army.
8. The memory of thoſe heroes who ſealed with their blood the independence of America.
9. The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the United States.
10. The Republic of France—May Heaven crown their arms with victory, and may no foul act of cruelty tarniſh the brilliancy of their revolution.
11. The Marquis La Fayette—May the reputation of that virtuous and unfortunate citizen be reſcued from unmerited obloquy.
12. The friends of America throughout the world.
13. The friends of human liberty throughout the world.
14. May the genius of liberty infuſe her ſpirit into the conſtitution of all nations.
15. The fair and virtuous daughters of America.

The anniverſary of the illuſtrious WASHINGTON, was celebrated here on the 22nd inſt. with every demonſtration of joy. The day was uſhered in with diſcharge of cannon---about 12 o'clock, the artillery, grenadier, and light-infantry independent companies, commanded by Captains Quarries, Wilſon, and Richardſon; paraded in their uniform, accompanied by Captain Heth's troop of light-horſe. After parade, a part of the ſeveral companies, and other citizens, repaired to Mr. Anderſon's tavern, where a ſumptuous dinner was provided for the occaſion.

BALTIMORE, March 6.

Yeſterday arrived here from Cadiz, Captain Albert Smith, of the Brig Apollo, which place he left the 17th of January.

Captain Smith has favoured us with the following intereſting and important advices, viz. That Spain was making great preparations for war againſt France, which was hourly expected to be declared, and which would undoubtedly take place—that it was currently reported, that 4,000 Spaniſh troops had deſerted to the French, and that the commander of the French army on the frontiers was anxious to proceed to Madrid, not having met any enemy that could withſtand him—that the officers of the Spaniſh navy were ordered on board, and that orders were iſſued to all the troops then about Cadiz and in garriſon to be in complete readineſs to march at a moment's notice, ſuppoſed to be deſtined to the frontiers—that 14,000 Portugueſe troops were actually embarked, who, together with ten ſail of the line, were to ſail for Cadiz in a ſhort time—that the Britiſh ſhips were making great exertions to leave that port—that American ſhips and flags were in great demand by the French factors, and that previous to Capt. Smith's ſailing, there had been two American veſſels chartered, at a very high rate, for France; that the evening before he ſailed, a private expreſs had arrived with diſpatches to the Engliſh Conſul, to what purpoſe was not known.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Cork, to his correſpondent in this town, dated the 10th of Jan. 1793.

"This Country and England is at preſent in a ſtate of perturbation, the people publicly diſapprove of abuſes that have crept into the conſtitution and the conduct of the preſent miniſtry, particularly ſince Paine's Rights of Man has made its appearance, almoſt every one is turned politician, they complain of unjuſt repreſentation, and miniſterial influence, which by the by is gone beyond all bounds. This very year there has been twelve thouſand per annum in penſions added to the Iriſh liſt. The Papiſts likewiſe inſiſt, in poſitive terms, to have all the penal laws againſt them aboliſhed; ſo which purpoſe, they have convened a national meeting in Dublin, and have choſen a number of delegates to form plans for carrying their deſigns into effect. Moſt of the corporated towns have adviſed their conſtituents to oppoſe ſuch innovation, and have publiſhed reſolutions to that effect. What the end will be the Almighty only knows! It ſeems they have a promiſe from the Engliſh miniſter that has encouraged them to take ſuch ſteps, which it is ſuppoſed he has done to ſtrengthen his influence. Societies are forming faſt here, and every other town, to preſerve their rights it is ſuppoſed, more than to preſerve public order. England too is in a ſtate of fermentation, they are arming, faſt it is ſuppoſed to go to war with France—the people are totally averſe to falling out with France—they have declared by printed reſolutions, they will not ſupport a war againſt a people fighting for their liberty. Government are ſo alarmed, they are taking every ſtep to ſtrengthen their hands; the parliament is called three weeks before the appointed time, they have planted cannon on the tower, are raiſing a militia, and are ſtrengthening all their places of defence; the conſequences are in ſome meaſure felt already, as credit is greatly hurt, and a damp in trade and buſineſs, that is what is carried on between the two kingdoms."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cork, to his correſpondent in this town, dated December 26, 1792.

"We expect to have very troubleſome times of it here the enſuing ſpring; they cry out LIBERTY, inceſſantly; there are 15,000 men well armed and accoutred in the north of Ireland, and 13,000 ditto in Dublin; theſe volunteers wear the Cap of Liberty, and motto—

"*A bad Winter—a worſe Spring—*
"*A bloody Summer, and no King.*"

"The battery of Cork, which lay ſo long neglected, is now well mounted with cannon, and in the beſt ſtate of defence.

DANVERS, (Maſſ.) Feb. 25.

While our brethren of the capital, and towns adjacent, were celebrating, with ſplendid magnificence and every demonſtration of joy, the brilliant ſucceſs attending the arms of our noble and generous allies in their patriotic exertions—the town of Danvers were not unmindful of the important events---they caught the flame, and while their boſoms glowed, their hearts beat in concert; but, to heighten their pleaſing emotions, they deferred their celebration till the anniverſary of that auſpicious day, which gave birth to our great and glorious WASHINGTON. The 22d inſtant being the anniverſary---the morning was uſhered in by the ringing of the bells, and a federal ſalute from the Danvers artillery, under the command of Captain Simpſon, which paraded to perform the military honours of the day, and whoſe appearance was elegant and martial, and their behaviour highly pleaſing. At noon the gentlemen and military officers of the town, with the artillery company, repaired in proceſſion to Captain Wallace's, where they enjoyed an elegant dinner, with the moſt cordial hilarity.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 26.

On Tueſday night laſt the ſtore of Col. William Smith was broke open, and robbed of goods to the amount of about ſixty pounds. From the occurrence of ſome circumſtances during the previous evening, a number of ſoldiers ſtationed on Federal Hill were ſuſpected of being the perpetrators of the villainy. Accordingly immediate application was made to the meritorious Citizen Soldier, Captain Cornelius Lyman, commanding at this poſt, (on whom the laurel of praiſe, by the citizens of this place, is juſtly conferred) for aid in detecting the villains---by whoſe ſpirited exertions, and ample uſe of the Cat, one of the four villains was made to confeſs the fact, and give directions where the goods might be found---which were in a barn at the diſtance of about two miles from town. They are all lodged in priſon---and probably will receive their trial at next April term of the Supreme Court.---When it is to be hoped their noble demonſtration of love for the principles of "Liberty and Equality," will be bountifully rewarded, by being furniſhed with a paſſport for that republican retreat---CASTLE WILLIAM.

BOSTON, March 1.

A correſpondent obſerves with pleaſure, that a number of houſe carpenters and maſons have cheerfully offered to aſſiſt Meſſrs. Cades, gratis, in rebuilding their rope walk, which was unfortunately blown down by the tempeſt on Sunday laſt. Such inſtances of generoſity reflect the brighteſt honor on theſe reſpectable claſſes of citizens.

SALEM, February 26, 1723.

Preſident's Birth-Day.

The nativity of the Preſident of the United States was an event which has involved ſo many bleſſings to his fellow citizens, and to the world, that the celebration of its anniverſary is a tribute which gratitude demands, and which Americans cannot fail to pay; and the contemplation of a character, in which are united all the virtues of the great warriors and legiſlators who are celebrated in the pages of hiſtory, untinctured by their vices, muſt excite feelings friendly to political freedom, to private virtue, and to human happineſs. It was not, then, an unmeaning offering, which the inhabitants of Salem made of their ſecular cares, on Friday laſt, to commemorate this joyous anniverſary, when the Preſident entered his 62d year. The weather of the day was peculiarly auſpicious; and the earlieſt beams of the morning were ſaluted by a federal diſcharge from the old fort, which was reſponded from the new, and re-echoed by Capt. Stimpſon's artillery from the heights above the town---the bells rang a joyful peal---the muſic played a chearful air--and at ſunriſe fifteen flags were diſplayed, in a beautiful arrangement, from the cupola of the court-houſe: from the windows of Waſhington Hall were alſo diſplayed a number of flags, among which was a large royal ſtandard reverſed, emblematic of the downfall of earthly crowns. In the forenoon the inhabitants aſſembled, to felicitate each other on the day. At twelve o'clock they went in proceſſion from Waſhington-Hall to the North Meeting-Houſe (which was already adorned with crowds of the fair) the artillery corps, under Capt. Lieutenant Hovey, and the militia and cadet officers, forming an eſcort---the band and military muſic alternately playing. After the performance of a piece of muſic by a choir of ſingers, and an introductory prayer, the Rev. Mr. Bently pronounced an oration, which received the merited univerſal applauſe of a polite and crowded audience. The great events of the revolution, the eſtabliſhment of the independence, and the preſent proſperous and happy ſituation of America, contraſted with the revolutions and governments of the other quarters of the globe (being inſeparably connected with the hiſtory of Waſhington) were treated with great hiſtorical knowledge, and claſſical elegance. The proceſſion then returned to Waſhington-Hall, where about 200 citizens ſat down to a feaſt, liberally provided, and elegantly diſpoſed, at which the Hon. Gen. Fiſk preſided. Here was a pleaſing aſſociation of various profeſſions and characters, rejoicing in the protection which each receives, in his peculiar calling, from that government, at whoſe head ſits the man whoſe virtues they then celebrated, and the contemplation of which lighted up joy in every countenance.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

About one o'clock yeſterday the wind ſprung up very freſh from the N. which chopped round to the N. W. and blew a mere hurricane. We underſtand that ſeveral boats which were out on the oyſter banks at the time have been loſt, and ſeveral perſons on board. It is ſaid a Mr. Le Grove, of this city, is among the loſt. From the ſuddenneſs of the gale, it is feared conſiderable damage has been done on the water.

March 7.

Between the hours of 1 and 2 this morning, the citizens of this metropolis were alarmed with the cry of fire, which proved to be a houſe the corner of Little Queen and Temple-ſtreets, and before the flames could be conquered, was entirely conſumed. The houſes adjacent, by the timely and ſpirited exertions of the firemen and other citizens, were happily reſcued from a like deſtruction.

We learn that the inſtitution of the Patriotic Society of Newark is regarded as a very uſeful one, and that if it adheres to its original principles, it will become a diſtinguiſhed ornament to ſociety. Many queſtions of importance have been diſcuſſed before them---and their preſent ſtudy ſeems to be improvements in that town.

A bill is before the General Court of Maſſachuſetts, in addition to the act for preventing ſtage-plays, &c. This bill inveſts the citizens of any town, with power to permit, or, not to permit, ſuch entertainments, as the majority of them may determeine.

We learn from perſons of veracity, that the whole coaſt of New-Jerſey abounds with excellent cod-fiſh, equal to any on toe banks of Newfoundland. Bringing Sandy Hook light-houſe to bear about weſt, and having 25 fathoms of water, or thereabouts, they may be caught, in the proper ſeaſon, nearly in the ſame plenty as on the grand bank.

March 11. On Friday night, the wind being from the N. W. a violent hurricane aroſe, which occaſioned ſo high a ſwell in the North-River, as to force ſeveral lengths of the fence, lately erected on the weſt ſide of the battery, entirely from their places; the wind at the ſame time laid level with the ground, upwards of 180 feet of the beautiful new fence on the eaſt ſide of the aforeſaid place, razed ſeveral trees, &c.

The new ſhip Auguſta, which lay in the ſtream, and bound for Charleſtown, parted her cables in the above ſtorm, and was driven on ſhore at Long-Iſland.

March 9.

A ſhip was ſeen on ſhore the day before yeſterday, near the Shark River, about 30 miles ſouth of Sandy Hook, with bright ſides and a head. It is feared that ſhe is the Ohio, of Briſtol.

TRENTON, March 6.

We hear that William Paterſon, Eſq; Governor of this ſtate, is appointed by Preſident Waſhington a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that he has accepted the appointment. The office of Governor will therefore become vacant, and a new election at the next joint meeting muſt take place.

PITTSBURGH, March 2.

We hear that Col. Ebenezer Sproat, of Marietta, is appointed Adjutant General of the army of the United States,

And that Brigadier General Putnam has reſigned.

In a former paper we mentioned, that Col. Proctor had left this town for Fort Franklin, &c. We however underſtand he is at Legionville, and preſume, from the accounts which we hear has been received from the Cornplanter, it will be moſt prudent for him to delay his viſit to that quarter for ſome time,

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

Extract of a letter from Maſon County, Kentucky, January 24.

"If an early campaign takes place, we ſhall find relief: Otherwiſe, we ſhall have a bad ſummer. I have juſt returned from Lexington; where I had an opportunity of hearing the people's opinion of the war; and it is ſuppoſed, by the beſt judges, that, with proper encouragement, an army of two thouſand of the beſt woodſmen in the ſtate may be brought to action this ſummer.—It is high time that a deciſive ſtroke was made."

Died, on Wedneſday laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, in the 71ſt year of her age, Mrs. Ann Rundle, wife of Mr. Daniel Rundle, of this city, Merchant. Her remains were, on the Friday following, depoſited in a vault in Chriſt Church-yard, attended by a great number of citi-

zens, who teſtified a reſpectful regard for the memory of the deceaſed.

The uniform tenor of her life exhibited qualities of the moſt endearing kind: As a wife and relation, ſhe was tender, affectionate, and indulgent: Sincere in friendſhip, and in her general conduct charitable and benevolent.—She lived reſpected, and died lamented.

By the ſeveral arrivals of laſt week from Europe and the Weſt Indies, the intelligence communicated to us may be comprifed in a few words. When the Grange left Liverpool, things were in nearly the ſame ſituation as had been repreſented by the accounts already publiſhed, no declaration of war by Great-Britain againſt France, altho' naval preparations were going forward with vigour.

By letters from Holland to this city, it is ſaid that the Dutch have compromiſed with the French, and conſented to the opening of the Scheldt; and that an amicable treaty was on the Carpet: if this ſhould be the fact, and that the Dutch and French are become allies, the armaments of Great-Britain will have no other object to operate upon, than their own internal diſcontents.

Accounts from Cape Francois ſay, that the Negroes were coming in every day, and affairs wore a very peaceable aſpect: but we are ſorry to mention, that the ſituation of the country about Port au Prince is not yet in ſo tranquil a ſituation as could be deſired.

Capt. Malay of the Columbia, in his paſſage here from Amſterdam, ſpoke the Liberty, Capt. Miller of and from Philadelphia, on the 17th Jan. in lon. 6, 14, lat. 49, 50, Capt. Burkit (Ship Eliza) was to ſail for Philadelphia, about the 8th Jan. Capt. Toby (Lydia of Boſton) was to ſail for New-York and Boſton about the 8th ſame month. Capt. Michael Haſkel of Salem was ſpoke, in a Barque belonging to Salem, the 19th Feb. long. 60, lat. 38, out ſix days.

The ſhip Grange, Capt. Hutchinſon, arrived here laſt Saturday in 52 days from Liverpool, ſpoke a Barque from Virginia bound to Portugal, in long. 60, 30, out ſix days. The Grange, on Thurſday laſt, after making the land, was obliged to put to ſea for want of a Pilot: ſhe then ſtood in again and made the land, but was very near being aſhore, had not a Pilot very providentially come aboard.

The Adriana, the Sophia, and the Manchester, were to ſail early in February.

Laſt Sunday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, the Friends meeting houſe, in Pine-ſtreet, was diſcovered to be on fire, inſide of the building. It was ſoon extinguiſhed by the active exertions of a few citizens, who happened to diſcover it very early. The only damage done, was burning a hole through the floor, a ſmall bench at the back part of the meeting, and a few of the banniſters of the ſtair caſe.

This accident (which, if it had happened two hours later, would probably have deſtroyed the whole building) was occaſioned by the keeper of the meeting-houſe leaving a wooden box of aſhes under one of the benches.

This circumſtance is mentioned as a caution to thoſe who have the care of public houſes for worſhip, not to leave their aſhes in ſuch a dangerous place, nor to ſuffer the ſmall ſtoves to remain with fire in them, when the churches and meetings are broke up.

On Wedneſday morning the mill belonging to the eſtate of Mr. Joſeph Few, deceaſed, for the manufacturing of ſnuff, ſtarch, muſtard, &c. near the Falls of Schuylkill, was accidentally conſumed by fire, with a quantity of ſnuff, &c.

Captain Amoit, who left Cette, a French port in the Mediterranean, about the middle of January, informs, that naval warlike preparations were going on with great activity in the ſouthern ſeaports. A fleet of ſmall veſſels was equipping at Toulon, intended, it was generally believed, for an attack on the iſland of Sardinia. Sentiments are divided as to the probable iſſue of the King's trial; but the moſt general opinion was, that final judgment would be referred to, and be paſſed upon him by, the primary aſſemblies. Apprehenſions were entertained for his life, from the well known ferociouſneſs of the Paris mob. It was however hoped that the forces aſſembled in the capital from ſeveral departments, would be ſufficient to preſerve order and ſecure the execution of the deciſion of the national convention.

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His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Eſquire, Governor o the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Sir,

Herein you have encloſed a return of the grain brought into the Port of Philadelphia, for the year 1792.

I am with reſpect,
Your very humble ſervant,
BENJAMIN DAVIS,
Head Meaſurer.

A return of Grain brought into the Port of Philadelphia, for the year 1792.

	Buſhels.
Wheat,	463,246½
Rye,	11,190½
Indian Corn,	380,051½
Oats,	17,184½
Barley,	49,972
Peas and Beans,	5,591
Total	927,236

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Head Meaſurer.
Philadelphia, March 4, 1793.

From the Delaware Gazette.

Meſſrs. Printers,

I OBSERVED in your laſt a "ſhort account of ſome of the places taken by the French," extracted from the General Advertiſer.---As I wiſh the promotion of your paper, and think geography a ſcience worthy the attention of any perſon, have ſent you the following, taken from a good (though not very late) author.

My authority agrees with what you have publiſhed, but further informs me that the uſe of gun-powder and the art of printing was diſcovered and invented in the city of Mentz.

Triers (the Auguſta Trivionem of the Romans) is the capital of the electorate of Triers, and ſubject to an Archbiſhop, ſituate on the river Moſelle, 60 miles ſouth of Colonge, and as many weſt of Mentz, is neither large nor populous, it being frequently plundered and ravaged in the wars, when the Duke of Malborough bore command.

Coblentz, (Confluentia) the Nova-Scotia of the French Emigrants, is the ſecond city of the electorate of Triers, ſituate at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moſelle, 50 miles north-eaſt of Triers, of a triangular figure, one ſide waſhed by the Rhine, another by the Moſelle, and the third, towards the land, defended by a wall and out works, encompaſſed by gardens and vine-yards, is populous, and has a flouriſhing trade, regular ſtreets: the elector's palace ſtands here.

Spire is ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Rhine, 50 miles ſouth of Mentz, in the palatinate of the Rhine, an imperial city, the ſee of a Biſhop, ſubordinate to the Archbiſhop of Mentz.--The French burnt it down, Anno Domini 1688.

Worms, ſituate on the ſame ſide of the Rhine, 25 miles ſouth of Mentz, is alſo an imperial city. The treaty after the battle of Dettingen was held here.

Liege is a biſhoprick, in the circle Weſtphalia, the city of Liege is the capital (the ancient Leodium) ſituate on the river Maes, 30 miles north-eaſt of Namur, and 50 ſouth-eaſt of Bruſſels, 4 miles in circumference, its fortifications not ſtrong, noted for fine churches or convents, and a numerous clergy.---There is a proverbial ſaying prevails here, of the following tenor, viz. "That this city, the womens' hell, the mens' purgatory, and the prieſts' paradiſe." The women are complete ſlaves, they draw he boats up the river, inſtead of horſes, they dig, ſaw, carry all kinds of heavy burthens, and are for the moſt part naked! The prieſts have truly their paradiſe here; for the greateſt princes in Europe make intereſt to be of this chapter, becauſe the revenue and power of it are greater than any other can boaſt of.---And, as to the poor laity, if to have no money in their pockets, and their conſciences at the abſolute will and diſpoſal of the prieſts, may be called a purgatory, we ſhall not find this proverb to fall very ſhort of the truth.

As ſome account of the ſuperannuated Gen. the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle's territories, with an anecdote of the family may at this time be acceptable to your readers, you may inſert the following,---

The city of Brnuſwick is the capital of the Duchy [which is not over 40 miles either way] is ſituate in Lower Saxony, on the river Ocker, 36 miles eaſt of Hanover, and 30 ſouth-eaſt of Zell, both in his Britannic majeſty's Hanoverian dominions. The town is of a ſquare form, better than two miles in circumference:---The Duke's Palace and State-houſe are magnificent buildings.

Wolfenbuttle city is ſituate on the ſaid river, ſtrong by nature, as well as art.--Of which cities (with two others) the aforeſaid Duke is abſolute ſovereign.

The family of Brunſwick are deſcended from the *Whelps*, and the reaſon of their being called by that name, Dr. Nicholſon and other hiſtorians relate, was from the following accident.

Jermintriduce, Counteſs of Altorf, in Suabia, having accuſed a poor woman of adultery, and cauſed her to be ſeverely puniſhed for having had twelve children at a birth, was not long after delivered of the ſame number herſelf, and all of them ſons. Her Huſband, Count Iſenbird, being abſent at the time, ſhe commanded the nurſe to kill eleven of them, fearing ſhe might undergo the ſame ſcandal as ſhe had thrown upon the poor woman above mentioned. But the nurſe, as ſhe was going out to execute the lady's order, was met by the Count returning home, who, enquiring what ſhe had in her apron, anſwered (Woelpen) whelps, and the Count opening her apron to ſee them, ſhe confeſſed the whole matter, whereupon he took them from her, and obliging the woman to be ſecret, put them all out to nurſe. At the end of ſix years the Count invited his friends to an entertainment, when he took an opportunity of introducing his eleven ſons to their mother, cloathed all alike, who, being conſcious of what ſhe had done, confeſſed her fault, and was reſtored to her huſband's favour; and from the eldeſt of theſe whelps, (for ſo the count ordered them to be named, in memory of the nurſe's anſwer to him) deſcended the aforeſaid Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle.

I believe it is generally known that his Britannic Majeſty claims the ſame ſurname, and I ſuppoſe a deſcendant from the ſaid Jermintrudes.

A valuable Mill Seat for Sale,

WITH twenty-ſix acres of land, conſiſting of meadow, arable and wood-land, of each near an equal quantity; alſo twenty acres of land, on which there is a new ſquare log houſe, with a walled cellar, and a convenient ſpring near the door. The mill ſeat is well adapted for erecting a paper mill on it, having thirteen feet fall, and ſpring water can be brought into the engine, at a ſmall expence. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premiſes. JOHN RIGHTER.

N. B. Both the above lots are within ten miles of Philadelphia, not two from Lancaſter road, in the townſhip of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

March 12, 1792. * 4w.eow.

WHEREAS Henry Darrah, deceaſed, father of the ſubſcriber, gave his note to David Rees, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, in the year 1773 for the ſum of twenty-five pounds, and as the ſaid DAVID REES has not fulfilled his agreement for which the note was given, this is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled by law.

* JAMES DARRAH.

New-Britain, March 5, 1793.

Montgomery county, Norriſtown, March 5th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Gaol in Norriſtown, on Monday, the 18th inſtant (March) at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in New Providence townſhip, bounded by Perkiomen creek, and land of John Edwards and others; containining 234 acres and 27 perches, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of James Morgan, ſenior, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Norriſtown, March 5th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the houſe of Philip Boyer, Inn-keeper in Limerick townſhip, on Tueſday, the 2d day of April next, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Douglaſs, bounded by land of Peter Shener, Henry Keyſer, and others; containing about 110 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Reifſnyder.

There will alſo be Sold at the time and place aforeſaid, by virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, a certain Meſſuage and about 2 acres of Land, ſituate in New Hanover townſhip, bounded by land of Henry Neiman, John and Peter Richards, and others, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Edward Lord, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 22d of December, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſuppoſed to be between nine and ten years old. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to

* JOSEPH PEARSON.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be ſold at Public Vendue, on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 30th day of this inſtant, (March) at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 192 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſtown, Cheſter County, bounded by lands of Thomas Henderſon, Thomas Harriſon, Benjamin Ellis, deceaſed, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Andrew Steel and Mary his wife, and to be ſold, by

March 7, 1793. JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

LANDS for SALE.

No. 1. A Valuable Plantation, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Brandywine creek, about ſeven miles from Wilmington, in the county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 224 acres; 50 thereof are excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, with a ſmall expence, as there is plenty of water; about 60 acres of woodland; the arable land excellent for all kinds of grain. There are on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, and griſt and ſaw-mill, in good order.

No. 2. A valuable Plantation, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Brandywine creek, about 6 miles from Wilmington, in the county of New-Caſtle, in the ſtate of Delaware, and in the county of Delaware, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing two hundred and thirty acres, about 30 thereof is good meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, as there is plenty of water; a large proportion of excellent woodland ſuitable for ſhip timber, &c. There are on the premiſes two dwelling houſes, a barn, a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill; it lays convenient for two farms. For terms apply to James Lea, jun. in Wilmington, or to

THOMAS GIBSON.

Birmingham Townſhip, 2d mo. 28th, 1793.

N. B. The titles are indiſputable.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the 25th of this inſtant, on the Premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in ſight of the Trap tavern, 26 miles from Philadelphia, and 10 from Norriſtown, in Montgomery county, late the property of Jacob Magagee, deceaſed; containing 120 acres, good part whereof is woodland. Thereon are erected, a ſtone houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe. It is needleſs to mention any thing in recommendation thereof, as no one will purchaſe, without viewing the premiſes. Alſo at the ſame time will be ſold, ſome farming utenſils, houſehold and kitchen furniture, and other articles, too tedious to mention. The Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

JACOB DILWORTH, } Adminiſtrators.
JOSEPH MAGAGEE, }

March 1, 1793. †

To be ſold at private ſale,

A PLANTATION, containing near 140 acres of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Upper Darby, Delaware county, about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two miles from the town of Darby, and within one mile and a half of three griſt mills and a ſaw mill, a ſmith's ſhop within half a mile. The land produces good crops; water in ſeveral of the fields; a ſufficiency of meadow and wood land thereon. There are on ſaid farm a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, part brick, well finiſhed, a well of good water, under cover, near the kitchen door, a good ſtone ſpring houſe, with a valuable ſpring and waſh houſe adjoining, a large barn, with convenient ſtabling, a bearing apple orchard, and many other fruit trees: The whole in good repair, and in a good neighbourhood. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. The place lays high and pleaſantly ſituated, from which may be ſeen the river Delaware and the ſteeples of Philadelphia. Alſo to be ſold, ſome Stock and Farming Utenſils. For further particulars and terms, apply to HEZEKIAH HIBBARD, who will ſhew the premiſes.

January 29. *

To be ſold by private ſale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of lime-ſtone Land of the firſt quality, ſituate in Cheſter county, Great Valley, 24 miles from Philadelphia. There are on the plantation a good ſtone dwelling houſe, a large new ſtone barn, a new ſtone cart houſe, a two ſtory ſtone ſpring houſe, lately built, and every way fitted for the accommodation of a ſmall family; there are two excellent meadows, and a large proportion of woodland; the fences are in good order: There are two beautiful young apple orchards, and a great variety of other fruit trees. The preſent Lancaſter road runs juſt before the door, and the turnpike about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the houſe. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and may be learned by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 30. DAVID CLOYD.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing upwards of one hundred acres of land, ſituated in Deerfield, in the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. A good title will be made, and poſſeſſion delivered on the twenty-firſt day of March next. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

Jan. 22, 1793. 4w AARON LEAKE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, in Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, on the Skippack Road, pleaſantly ſituated. There are on the premiſes a good two-ſtory ſtone houſe, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a kitchen adjoining, a good ſtone barn, forty by twenty-eight feet, a good ſpring, and ſtone ſpring-houſe, about eight or nine acres of mowable meadow, and more may be made, about ſixty acres of woodland, a good bearing orchard, with a number of other fruit trees, there is a tenement on the premiſes beſide, and may be ſold together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Feb. 1, 1793. * JOSEPH M'CLEAN.

Receiver-General's Office,

September 20, 1792.

AS many Transfers of Monies, or Balances due to Individuals on the Receiver-General's Books, under the *Relocating Act*, have, of late, been brought to this Office, which have not been executed with that exactneſs and preciſion that the Law requires, the Receiver-General would beg leave to recommend in future, that all Perſons deſirous of availing themſelves of the ſaid Act, would have their Deeds Poll, or other Tranfers, executed under Seal, and in the preſence of two Witneſſes thereto ſubſcribed; and that the ſame be acknowledged, or probate of the execution thereof made, in due form of Law, before a Magiſtrate or other Officer empowered to do the ſame.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

JUST ARRIVED,

A quantity of ſalted Coracoa Hides,

Of a ſuperior quality, and for Sale by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

No. 27, South Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1792.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing about three hundred and forty acres of land, ſituate in Cheſter county, near New-London Croſs Roads, on a branch of Big Elk, which is an excellent ſtream for any kind of water-works, and a ſaw-mill has lately been erected thereon. The ſituation is eligible for a griſt-mill or iron-works; about one half the tract is covered with wood, fifteen acres of good watered meadow, and fifteen or twenty acres more may be made, a large apple orchard, two dwelling houſes, and a good barn. For further particulars, and price, enquire of Robert Lewis and Co. merchants, in Philadelphia, or of the ſubſcriber, near Hamilton's mill, Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county.

Feb. 26, 1793. ROBERT BARR.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of two hundred and ten acres of Land, ſituate in Chriſtiana Hundred, in the ſtate of Delaware, on the main road leading from Wilmington to Lancaſter, and eight miles from Wilmington, forty acres whereof are watered meadow, in mowable order, and about twenty acres more may be made at a very ſmall expence, forty acres well timbered, and the remainder arable land, in good order; the whole under good fence. A never-failing ſtream of water runs through the middle of this land, ſufficient for any kind of water works, on which a ſaw mill was heretofore erected, and the dam thereof ſtill remains. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, with three rooms on a floor, in good repair, a large frame barn, with conveniences for twenty head of cattle, a well of good water, and a never-failing ſpring of excellent water near the dwelling houſe, and an orchard of four hundred apple trees, in prime order. Poſſeſſion of the premiſes may be had on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to Mr. William Creery, in Baltimore, and John Garret, Eſq; near the premiſes, or to

JOHN BROOKS,
At the north weſt corner of Market and Third ſtreets, Philadelphia.

February 23, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Plantation, Griſt and Saw-mill,

IN a pleaſant and healthy part of the country, ſituate on Wiſſahickon creek, in Montgomery county, Gwynnedd townſhip, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from Norriſtown, on the main road leading from the Sweed's-ford, on Schuylkill, to Corryel's Ferry, on Delaware. The farm contains upwards of one hundred acres of land, about thirty whereof are meadow, the remainder arable and wood land, the arable lately limed, two orchards, and a large garden, pailed in. On the premiſes are erected a good ſtone griſt-mill, with one pair of burrs and one pair of country ſtones, two bolting cloths, one for ſuperfine flour, alſo a ſaw-mill, in good repair, a ſmith's ſhop, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, with a piazza and balcony (covered in) in front, a well of excellent water near the door, with a pump therein, a ſtone out-houſe, two ſtories high (which may anſwer for a tenant, or a ſtore) with a pump, oven and cellars, under the ſame roof, alſo a ſtore houſe adjoining, with a milk and ice cellar underneath, a ſmoke houſe, a large barn and ſtables, ſufficient to contain 14 horſes and 10 cows, with a carriage houſe adjoining. In the barn yard there is a frame building for dry cattle, and a hay loft above, waggon and other out-houſes. For further particulars and terms apply to Chriſtopher Marſhall, jun. Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. SAMUEL WHEELER.

February 26, 1793.

Bucks county, February 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Joſeph Hart, innkeeper, in Solebury townſhip, on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by the river Delaware on the one ſide, and land of Stephen Townſend, Matthias Cowell, George Wall, Eſq; Joſeph Hart aforeſaid, and others, containing about one hundred and ſixty acres of land, having thereon erected two dwelling-houſes, a barn, ſtables, orchard, and other improvements; taken in execution, and ſold as the eſtate of Captain Robert Thorn, deceaſed.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of Captain Robert Thorn, late of Solebury townſhip, deceaſed, to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, within ſix weeks from this date, in order for ſettlement. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

† GEORGE WALL, GEORGE GADDIS, ELIAS CAREY, } Executors.

To be RENTED,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, about 40 miles from this city, and half a mile from the Lancaſter road, adjoining Little Brandywine creek; it contains about 130 acres of good land, 15 of which are well watered meadow, and ſome improvements on the premiſes. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

ALSO, Another PLACE, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, ſame county, containing 120 acres of Land and improvements, may be entered upon the 25th of March. Apply to

ROBERT RALSTON, No. 90,
4 t South Front-ſtreet.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about two years ago, a Negroe MAN, named JOHN BEARD, he is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; he is much addicted to liquor, and has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg being broke; he is an exceeding good farmer, and underſtands playing on the violin very well, he is ſuppoſed to be in Bucks county, as he has been ſeen there lately. Whoever brings home the ſaid Negroe to his maſter, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, ten miles from Philadelphia, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or if lodged in any goal, and information given, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS and all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber.

February 23d 1793. tf FRANCIS LEE.

On THURSDAY, the 21ſt of March,

at ſeven o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, will be ſold by public vendue,

A PLANTATION in Lower Dublin townſhip, on Woodenbridge run, Philadelphia county, containing one hundred and five acres, forty of which are excellent woodland, about eight acres of meadow, and the reſt good arable land. This tract is well watered, and more meadow may be made thereon. The water and ſituation affords a good mill-ſeat. One half the purchaſe money paid down, the other may remain ſix months, if required.

JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

February 20.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in the Mercantile Line,

A LAD of about fourteen years of age, having a reaſonable knowledge of arithmetic, and to write a tolerable hand; he muſt be of repu able connections, and well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Such a one may hear of a place by applying to the Printers of this paper.

Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1793.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-fifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs table chafing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſuitable for a farmer, and very pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, 13 miles from the city, near the village of Smithfield and Jacob Cumbley's tavern, adjoining lands of Joſhua Cumbley, Robert Whitten, and others, late the eſtate of doctor Samuel Swift, deceaſed, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, a well of good water, a frame barn, and other neceſſary out buildings, with an apple orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, 20 acres of wood land well timbered, the remainder good arable land, fit for tillage, as good in quality as any in that neighbourhood. To perſons inclining to purchaſe, the payments will be made eaſy; and by applying to Elizabeth Swift, Executrix, and John Swift, Executor, living near the premiſes, or to John Holmes, Executor, near the Waſhington tavern, on the Briſtol road, they may be informed of the title and terms of ſale.

P. S. All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to made ſpeedy payment.

Manor of Moreland, Jan. 29, 1793. ‖ tf.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of PAUL ENGLE, deceaſed,

Will be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, in the county of Montgomery, New-Providence townſhip, at a place called the Trap, twenty-ſix miles from Philadelphia; containing 140 acres (more or leſs) about 24 thereof woodland, 6 or more meadow, through which runs a valuable ſtream of water. There are on the premiſes, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and ſtone barn, with other improvements, a good orchard of excellent fruit trees. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers,

JACOB ENGLE, LEONARD STONEBURNER, JAMES ENGLE, ENGLE BENSELL, } Executors.

N. B. If the above place is not ſold before the 20th day of March next, it will then be ſold at Public Vendue, on the premiſes. The Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

*** All perſons indebted to the eſtate of PAUL ENGLE, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſame, are deſired to render them in, properly proved, for payment, to the above Executors.

Germantown, February 15, 1793. † 4 w

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next,

A Merchant Mill, and about one hundred acres of Land, twenty of which are woodland, thirty meadow, chiefly watered from the mill-race, and has produced two tons per acre, the remainder arable land, highly manured, ſituate in a fine wheat country, and in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, on Core creek, an excellent ſtream of water, near Neſhaminy bridge, on the roads leading from Yeardley's ferry, on Delaware river, to Philadelphia, alſo from Durham to Briſtol, diſtant from Philadelphia twenty-two miles, Yeardley's ferry ſix, and Briſtol eight miles, where are convenient ſtores for flour, alſo wheat, which may be conveyed from many parts of America, by water, at a very ſmall expence, and from thence to the mill by back carriage. The mill-houſe is ſixty-two feet by near forty, with two overſhot wheels, ſeventeen feet head and fall, three pair of ſtones, double geared, one burrs of the beſt quality, another one burr and one country ſtone, the other country ſtones, three bolting cheſts, two reels in the flour cheſt, and one in each of the other cheſts, rolling ſcreen, and three fans, the machine cleans in both merchant hoppers, the boulting works go, and wheat is hoiſted into the garner by water. There is alſo adjoining the mill-houſe a new corn-kiln, of fine conſtruction, with arches and a brick floor, which will dry one hundred buſhels in twenty-four hours, with a ſmall quantity of wood. The mill was finiſhed in a very complete manner, in the beginning of the year 1785, ſufficiently with the works, to manufacture forty thouſand buſhels of grain per year. On this eſtate, beſides three houſes very convenient for millers, coopers, &c. with a ſmith's ſhop, cooper's ſhop, carriage houſe, and other neceſſary out-houſes, is erected a commodious dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, piazza before the door, a new kitchen, and an excellent ſtore. The premiſes are very convenient to different places of public worſhip. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near ſaid premiſes.

January 21, 1793. * 6w JOSEPH JENKS.

On THURSDAY, the 21ſt of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia,

THE noted INN, known by the Sign of the GOLDEN SWAN, late the eſtate of Martin Kreider, deceaſed, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in ſaid city. The Lot contains 34 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and 195 feet in depth. The Houſe is three ſtories high, and has 3 rooms on the lower floor, 4 on the ſecond, and 7 on the third, and the front part of the garret is divided into 2 rooms, which are plaiſtered. The Kitchen is large, and over it are 2 lodging rooms. There is a pump in the yard, and the Stables are ſpacious. The ſituation is one of the beſt in the city for a Public Houſe. The Houſe and Stables have lately been completely repaired.

Alſo, a LOT of GROUND, on the north ſide of Elm-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, at the corner of a 10 feet wide alley, extending from Elm to Vine-ſtreet. This Lot contains 17 feet in breadth and 75 feet in depth, and is ſubject to a ground-rent of three and a half Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum.

The purchaſer or purchaſers may have credit for conſiderable part of the purchaſe-money, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt for the ſame.

Jan. 18, 1793. JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Executors.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

Boulting-Cloths and Mill-Stones.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate on the Bethlehem road, in the townſhip of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-houſe tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining ſaid dwelling-houſe, near the door of which is a never-failing ſpring, a new ſtone houſe lately erected over ſaid ſpring, a large ſtone barn and ſtables, built this laſt ſummer. There are on ſaid place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, or further particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN CLEMMENS.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the 2d day of this inſtant, a Sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, better than 15 hands high, about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, in four weeks from this date, prove property and pay charges, or he will be ſold for his keeping. ‡

Philad. February 15, 1793. JOHN M'CALLA.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3279.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1793.

A valuable Mill Seat for Sale,

WITH twenty-six acres of land, consisting of meadow, arable and wood-land, of each near an equal quantity; also twenty acres of land, on which there is a new square log house, with a walled cellar, and a convenient spring near the door. The mill seat is well adapted for erecting a paper mill on it, having thirteen feet fall, and spring water can be brought into the engine, at a small expence. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHN RIGHTER.

N. B. Both the above lots are within ten miles of Philadelphia, not two from Lancaster road, in the township of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

March 12, 1792. * 4w.eow.

WHEREAS Henry Darrah, deceased, father of the subscriber, gave his note to David Rees, of New Britain township, Bucks county, in the year 1773 for the sum of twenty-five pounds, and as the said DAVID REES has not fulfilled his agreement for which the note was given, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JAMES DARRAH.

New-Britain, March 5, 1793.

Montgomery county, Norristown, March 5th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Gaol in Norristown, on Monday, the 18th instant (March) at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in New Providence township, bounded by Perkiomen creek, and land of John Edwards and others; containining 234 acres and 27 perches, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the estate of James Morgan, senior, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Norristown, March 5th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Philip Boyer, Inn-keeper in Limerick township, on Tuesday, the 2d day of April next, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Douglass, bounded by land of Peter Shener, Henry Keyser, and others; containing about 110 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the estate of John Reifsnyder.

There will also be Sold at the time and place aforesaid, by virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, a certain Messuage and about 2 acres of Land, situate in New Hanover township, bounded by land of Henry Neiman, John and Peter Richards, and others, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the estate of Edward Lord, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Ridley township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, the 22d of December, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, supposed to be between nine and ten years old. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to

* JOSEPH PEARSON.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the Premises, on Saturday, the 30th day of this instant, (March) at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 192 acres, be the same more or less, situate in the township of Eastown, Chester County, bounded by lands of Thomas Henderson, Thomas Harrison, Benjamin Ellis, deceased, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate late of Andrew Steel and Mary his wife, and to be sold, by

March 7, 1793. JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

LANDS for SALE.

No. 1. A Valuable Plantation, situate on the west side of Brandywine creek, about seven miles from Wilmington, in the county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 224 acres; 50 thereof are excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, with a small expence, as there is plenty of water; about 60 acres of woodland; the arable land excellent for all kinds of grain. There are on the premises a dwelling-house, and grist and saw-mill, in good order.

No. 2. A valuable Plantation, situate on the east side of Brandywine creek, about 6 miles from Wilmington, in the county of New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, and in the county of Delaware, in the state of Pennsylvania, containing two hundred and thirty acres, about 30 thereof is good meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, as there is plenty of water; a large proportion of excellent woodland suitable for ship timber, &c. There are on the premises two dwelling houses, a barn, a grist-mill and saw-mill; it lays convenient for two farms. For terms apply to James Lea, jun. in Wilmington, or to

THOMAS GIBSON.

Birmingham Townshp, 2d mo. 28th, 1793.

N. B. The titles are indisputable.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the 25th of this instant, on the Premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in sight of the Trap tavern, 26 miles from Philadelphia, and 10 from Norristown, in Montgomery county, late the property of Jacob Magagee, deceased; containing 120 acres, good part whereof is woodland. Thereon are erected, a stone house, barn, and spring-house. It is needless to mention any thing in recommendation thereof, as no one will purchase, without viewing the premises. Also at the same time will be sold, some farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles, too tedious to mention. The Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

JACOB DILWORTH, } Administrators.
JOSEPH MAGAGEE, }

March 1, 1793. †

TO BE LET,

THE Plantation and Tavern, known by the sign of the Waggon; likewise the Tavern and Plantation, now known by the sign of General Wolfe, both on the Lancaster Road; also two other Plantations, of about one hundred acres each, with a good proportion of watered meadow to each; likewise a good stone Smith's Shop, with two fire places, in a good place for business. They may all be entered on the first day of April next. Apply at the sign of the Waggon, to

CALEB WAY.

N. B. No stranger need apply for the taverns, except well recommended.

February 2, 1793. * 7w

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing about three hundred and forty acres of land, situate in Chester county, near New-London Cross Roads, on a branch of Big Elk, which is an excellent stream for any kind of water-works, and a saw-mill has lately been erected thereon. The situation is eligible for a grist-mill or iron-works; about one half the tract is covered with wood, fifteen acres of good watered meadow, and fifteen or twenty acres more may be made, a large apple orchard, two dwelling houses, and a good barn. For further particulars, and price, enquire of Robert Lewis and Co. merchants, in Philadelphia, or of the subscriber, near Hamilton's mill, Kennet township, Chester county.

Feb. 26, 1793. ROBERT BARR.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of two hundred and ten acres of Land, situate in Christiana Hundred, in the state of Delaware, on the main road leading from Wilmington to Lancaster, and eight miles from Wilmington, forty acres whereof are watered meadow, in mowable order, and about twenty acres more may be made at a very small expence, forty acres well timbered, and the remainder arable land, in good order; the whole under good fence. A never-failing stream of water runs through the middle of this land, sufficient for any kind of water works, on which a saw mill was heretofore erected, and the dam thereof still remains. There are on the said premises a good stone dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, in good repair, a large frame barn, with conveniences for twenty head of cattle, a well of good water, and a never-failing spring of excellent water near the dwelling house, and an orchard of four hundred apple trees, in prime order. Possession of the premises may be had on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to Mr. William Creery, in Baltimore, and John Garret, Esq; near the premises, or to

JOHN BROOKS,
At the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets, Philadelphia.

February 23, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Plantation, Grist and Saw-mill,

IN a pleasant and healthy part of the country, situate on Wissahickon creek, in Montgomery county, Gwynnedd township, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and six from Norristown, on the main road leading from the Sweed's-ford, on Schuylkill, to Corryel's Ferry, on Delaware. The farm contains upwards of one hundred acres of land, about thirty whereof are meadow, the remainder arable and wood land, the arable lately limed, two orchards, and a large garden, pailed in. On the premises are erected a good stone grist-mill, with one pair of burrs and one pair of country stones, two boulting cloths, one for superfine flour, also a saw-mill, in good repair, a smith's shop, a large stone dwelling-house, with a piazza and balcony (covered in) in front, a well of excellent water near the door, with a pump therein, a stone out-house, two stories high (which may answer for a tenant, or a store) with a pump, oven and cellars, under the same roof, also a store house adjoining, with a milk and ice cellar underneath, a smoke house, a large barn and stables, sufficient to contain 14 horses and 10 cows, with a carriage house adjoining. In the barn yard there is a frame building for dry cattle, and a hay loft above, waggon and other out-houses. For further particulars and terms apply to Christopher Marshall, jun. Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises.

SAMUEL WHEELER.

February 26, 1793. *

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next,

A Merchant Mill, and about one hundred acres of Land, twenty of which are woodland, thirty meadow, chiefly watered from the mill race, and has produced two tons per acre, the remainder arable land, highly manured, situate in a fine wheat country, and in Middletown township, Bucks county, on Core creek, an excellent stream of water, near Neshaminy bridge, on the roads leading from Yeardley's ferry, on Delaware river, to Philadelphia, also from Durham to Bristol, distant from Philadelphia twenty-two miles, Yeardley's ferry six, and Bristol eight miles, where are convenient stores for flour, also wheat, which may be conveyed from many parts of America, by water, at a very small expence, and from thence to the mill by back carriage. The mill-house is sixty-two feet by near forty, with two overshot wheels, seventeen feet head and fall, three pair of stones, double geared, one burrs of the best quality, another one burr and one country stone, the other country stones, three boulting chests, two reels in the flour chest, and one in each of the other chests, rolling screen, and three fans, the machine cleans in both merchant hoppers, the boulting works go, and wheat is hoisted into the garner by water. There is also adjoining the mill-house a new corn-kiln, of fine construction, with arches and a brick floor, which will dry one hundred bushels in twenty-four hours, with a small quantity of wood. The mill was finished in a very complete manner, in the beginning of the year 1785, sufficient, with the works, to manufacture forty thousand bushels of grain per year. On this estate, besides three houses very convenient for millers, coopers, &c. with a smith's shop, cooper's shop, carriage house, and other necessary out-houses, is erected a commodious dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, piazza before the door, a new kitchen, and an excellent store. The premises are very convenient to different places of public worship. For terms apply to the subscriber, near said premises.

January 21, 1793. * 6w JOSEPH JENKS.

FOR SALE,

A GRIST Mill, on Pennypack creek, and lot or piece of Land, containing thirty acres or thereabouts, situate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, eleven miles and a half from Philadelphia, one and a half from the ten mile stone on Oxford road, and one and a half from Bustletown; the mill-house is of stone, two stories high, with one pair of stones, one bolting cloth, and a kiln for drying corn in the mill. There are on the said premises another mill seat, with extending the race, of about nine feet head and fall, sufficient water for two wheels the greater part of the year, and two dwelling houses, one of which is two story high, with stone stabling sufficient for eight horses, and a cart-house adjoining, near three acres of meadow, and seven acres of plowland, with a proportion of wood; orchards, with a number of grafted apples, pear, cherry and other fruit trees. The mill was repaired last summer, with a new water-wheel and forebay. Possession will be given the first of the fourth month next. The above described place now in the tenure of Thomas Parker. For terms apply to JAMES VERREE living near the premises. An indisputable title will be given,

Second Month 22d, 1793. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of James Dilworth, deceased, late of the township of Bristol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, west of Fourth street. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Frankford, Oxford township, and county aforesaid; who desire those indebted to said estate to make speedy payment and prevent trouble; also those who may have any demands, to bring their accounts, properly attested, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and } Executors.
ISAIAH WORRELL, }

1st month 28, 1793. § tf.

On THURSDAY, the 21st of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, in Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia,

THE noted INN, known by the Sign of the GOLDEN SWAN, late the estate of Martin Kreider, deceased, situate on the east side of Third-street, between Arch and Race-streets, in said city. The Lot contains 34 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and 195 feet in depth. The House is three stories high, and has 3 rooms on the lower floor, 4 on the second, and 7 on the third, and the front part of the garret is divided into 2 rooms, which are plaistered. The Kitchen is large, and over it are 2 lodging rooms. There is a pump in the yard, and the Stables are spacious. The situation is one of the best in the city for a Public House. The House and Stables have lately been completely repaired.

Also, a LOT of GROUND, on the north side of Elm street, near Second-street, at the corner of a 10 feet wide alley, extending from Elm to Vine-street. This Lot contains 17 feet in breadth and 75 feet in depth, and is subject to a ground-rent of three and a half Spanish Pistoles per annum.

The purchaser or purchasers may have credit for considerable part of the purchase money, on giving security and paying interest for the same.

Jan. 18, 1793. JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY, the 21st of March,

at seven o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second street, will be sold by public vendue,

A PLANTATION in Lower Dublin township, on Woodenbridge run, Philadelphia county, containing one hundred and five acres, forty of which are excellent woodland, about eight acres of meadow, and the rest good arable land. This tract is well watered, and more meadow may be made thereon. The water and situation affords a good mill-seat. One half the purchase money paid down, the other may remain six months, if required.

JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

February 20.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

The 21st instant, March, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A VERY valuable and well improved Plantation or tract of Land, containing 27 acres, situate in the township of Marple, and Delaware county, within about a mile and an half of an excellent grist mill, and convenient to a regular conducted smith's shop; there are on the premises a good and convenient house, part stone, which is both pleasantly and salubriously situated on the new Lancaster road, leading through West-Chester, and within about nine miles of the city of Philadelphia, and has been for a considerable time past occupied as a store, for which it is well calculated, as well as for a tavern or tradesman. There is a good well of water near the door, a good and convenient barn, with barrack, out-houses, &c. a good and well pailed garden before the front door, a competent proportion of woodland for the premises, a young flourishing and well bearing orchard, consisting of delicious fruit of various kinds: There are also on the premises several clean and well improved clover lots, some of which are adjoining on Darby creek, nearly adjacent to the new Darby creek bridge, crossing the great road aforesaid, and in a good and thick settled neighbourhood.

At the same time and place will also be sold, horses, cows and swine, wheat and rye in the ground, farming utensils of various kinds, store goods, with household and kitchen furniture. For further particulars, and a more accurate representation of the relative circumstances, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN FURLONG.

N. B. An indisputable title will be given.

March 1st, 1793. §

To be SOLD at private Sale,

And may be entered on the 1st of the 4th Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 64 acres, situate in the township of East-Bradford, Chester county, about three quarters of a mile from West-Chester, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Strasburgh. The land is naturally of the first quality, about 55 acres whereof, being cleared, has been highly improved, and upwards of 20 acres now in clover; the buildings are large and commodious. There are on said premises two good bearing apple orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; the place is well divided for farming; the whole in good repair.

Also another tract, in the township of Goshen, about a mile and an half above West-Chester on the road leading from Wilmington to the Great Valley, near one half thereof woodland. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the first mentioned premises, who, being about to remove, requests those persons who are indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, to make speedy payment.

NATHAN SHARPLESS.

Third Month 5th, 1793. *

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the first day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate on the Bethlehem road, in the township of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, seventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-house tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining said dwelling-house, near the door of which is a never-failing spring, a new stone house lately erected over said spring, a large stone barn and stables, built this last summer. There are on said place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale, or further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN CLEMMENS.

LONDON, December 3.

The inhabitants of Anderſtown, in Scotland, groaning under an enormous load of taxes, have aſſembled to obtain a parliamentary reform, and paſſed the following reſolutions——

That as all men are born equal, equality in legiſlation ought to be preſerved inviolable, as far as is conſiſtent with the peace and good order of ſociety.

That the above inherent and incontrovertible right is not perceivable in the preſent method of parliamentary repreſentation.

That they will uſe all legal and conſtitutional means to obtain a more equal repreſentation in parliament, and a ſhorter duration of parliamentary delegation.

That the repreſentatives of the people of Britain, thus equally elected, ought to be publicly paid by the people, to prevent their imitating their predeceſſors in becoming the tools of adminiſtration, by accepting ſinecures and penſions.

That religion, or matters of conſcience, being a private contract between man and his Maker, all attempts at a uniformity of opinion by religious teſts and eſtabliſhments, are as oppoſite to the mild and benevolent doctrines taught by the heavenly Founder of the Chriſtian religion, while upon earth, as experience has proved them to be abſurd, oppreſſive, and impracticable.

That the thanks of this meeting are due to all noblemen and gentlemen, who, by their writings or ſpeeches in parliament, have ſupported the cauſe of liberty and the privilege of the ſubject.

QUERIES,

Addreſſed to thoſe ſtateſmen who might imprudently recommend hoſtilities againſt France, according to the treaty with the States.

Does war enrich, or impoveriſh, a nation?

Are not our taxes grievous enough already?

Muſt not new taxes be levied to defray the expences of another campaign?

Muſt not preſs-warrants be iſſued for the manning of the navy?

Will the people, whoſe minds have been enlightened by the ſun of freedom in France, tacitly ſuffer ſuch an arbitrary action as the enforcement of preſs-warrants?

Is it not probable that Engliſh ſoldiers, tranſported to the land of liberty, might refuſe to militate againſt the bleſſings they would be aſſured of?

Might not our ſoldiers diſcover, that whatever may be the boaſted advantages of augmented pay, that inſtead of being armed citizens, they were in reality little better than military ſlaves?

If wars muſt be raiſed, ought we not rather to ſuppreſs the plundering ambition of Ruſſia, in order to ſupport that jaded whore of politics—a Balance of Power?

Britains having been amuſed only with nominal freedom, is it not poſſible that the more opportunities devolve on them of obſervation, the more they may diſcover their inferiority in the compariſon?

Is it poſſible for any league of nations to ſubject another to their dominion, that is determined to be free?

The general characteriſtic and ingenuous ſpirit of the nation is miſled by idle declarations of the weak and ignorant, and though a reform of parliament is echoed by the aſtoniſhed multitude, none will ſtep forth as advocates of liberty, and gain immortal honour by a patriotic and generous exertion of their power to ſave from utter diſſolution a wretched, injured, and induſtrious people.

Whenever the flame of freedom is kindled by the French, however court ſycophants and court dependants may wiſh to ſtifle it, it ſpreads ſpeedily through a province, and the people blaze like touch wood.

Government at preſent ſeems greatly in a ſtate of alarm. Proclamation follows proclamation. The moment now perhaps approaches when his Majeſty may diſcover who are his true friends, and who are not. The courage, the loyalty, the wiſdom, and moderation of every man, will be put to the teſt, and the people will at length diſtinguiſh between thoſe men who would reform the abuſes of the conſtitution, redreſs the grievances of the ſtate, and ſubdue oppreſſion, and thoſe men who will forfeit their veracity for gain, and praiſe a King, not for the love they bear his perſon or his virtues, but for the benefits he commands at his diſpoſal.

Every coffee-houſe at preſent has its ſpy. Is this a covert act of government? There are a number of Clerks belonging to the public offices, who obtrude themſelves into company, provoke political controverſies, and then cheriſh the unguarded expreſſions of their adverſaries, to lay before their ſuperiors. However deſpicable ſuch conduct may appear, it is a fact; but ſuch meaſures, though known to Engliſhmen, will not deter them from delivering freely their ſentiments on the corruption of the times, and the innovations which have been ſuffered to deface the conſtitution.

Some Publicans have received printed notices, that if they admit any clubs for ſpeaking, they ſhall looſe their licences. This is Engliſh Liberty! Why do they not ſend information of this complexion to the Crown and Anchor.

NECESSITY.

There is a ſtate neceſſity, and a party neceſſity, and a public neceſſity, and theſe three neceſſities have never been one neceſſity, for then neceſſity would ceaſe.

Now the ſtate neceſſity, though the leaſt in right, is the firſt in power, and therefore firſt prevails.

And the party neceſſity, being prevailed upon by the ſtate neceſſity, forſakes the public neceſſity, with whom it formerly appeared allied, and is ſwallowed up in victory.

Thus the public neceſſity, though the firſt in magnitude, is the laſt in dominion—but the firſt ſhall be laſt, and the laſt firſt.

Liſten! and a myſtery ſhall be revealed. The trumpet will ſound, and the dead ſhall be raiſed, and then ſhall come to to paſs things which were propheſied.

For neceſſity ſhall ceaſe, and the people will prevail. Then ſhall there be no more war and bloodſhed, for man ſhall ſmile on man, and all nations ſhall live in peace.

BOSTON, March 6.

General Rufus Putnam arrived in town ſince our laſt, from the Weſtern territory, and informs, that the Indians had not lately committed any depredations on the Ohio and Muſkingum; and that the troops of the United States were diſciplining at their different cantonments.

A new and effectual method to deſtroy Canker-womrs;--related in a letter from a gentleman in Newport, dated February 28th, 1793.

"It is with real pleaſure I communicate to you, Sir, the information I have had of the efficacy of quick-ſilver, in deſtroyed the canker-worm, ſo injurious to our apple-trees. Having been informed of an inſtance in which the trial had a compleat effect, I was induced to examine into the facts perſonally. I waited upon the gentleman who had declared the ſucceſs of his experiment---a Mr. M'Currie, a gentleman who owns and improves a good farm on this iſland; a man of good obſervation, an excellent farmer---and on whoſe credit the utmoſt reliance may be had. He had ſeveral orchards, but the one the experiment was made in was an old orchard of very large trees. Nine trees, the moſt central in the orchard, he bored with a ſpike gimblet about four or five feet from the ground, an inch and an half or two inches into the tree, rather ſlanting the boring downwards. He procured one ounce of clear quick-ſilver from an apothecary; half an ounce he inſerted into one of the trees, a quarter of an ounce he inſerted into three trees in equal quantities; and the other quarter of an ounce, as equally as he could, he divided into five other trees.

He then plugged up the holes tight. This was done I think in December. Some weeks after he took out the plugs, and found the quick-ſilver in the ſame ſtate he had put it in. He again plugged up the holes; and ſome time after the ſap began to aſcend, he again took out the plugs, and found the quick-ſilver was gone, leaving behind ſomething like the ſlime of Snail. The worms came as they had done the year before, and totally deſtroyed all the verdue, &c. of all the trees except thoſe nine, which were in as good order as ever they had been, and yielded their common plenty of apples, about one hundred buſhels.

The boughs of ſome of the nine trees interlapped, and were interwoven with the branches of the other trees; and he ſaid the fruit upon them was equally good, while the branches of the other trees ſo interwoven amongſt them, appeared as though they had been fired. The trees with the leaſt quantity of quick-ſilver were equally protected or preſerved, as the one which had half an ounce.---He inſerted the quick-ſilver with a quill open at one end, and the ſide cut off in the manner we make a pen, the more readily to let the quick-ſilver into the quill. As to the palmer worms, I know nothing of them; he made no complaint of them: If they are a worm which always follow the other, they muſt have been equally affected. It ſeems the quick-ſilver muſt have been diffuſed by the ſap to the very extremes of all the ramifications of the trees.

"I ſhould think it may not yet be too late to try the experiment; though I ſhould prefer the latter end of January or beginning of February for inſerting the quick-ſilver."

March 11.

We hear the Governor has appointed Thurſday, the eleventh day of April next, to be obſerved as a day of faſting and prayer throughout this commonwealth.

From a Correſpondent.

The occurrences of laſt Saturday night, from their attrociouſneſs, are ſo well known, that it is not neceſſary to repeat them. A well-wiſher to the town ſuggeſts the expediency of the town, at their meeting this day, to appoint a committee to enquire at every public houſe,--beginning at that in Waſhington ſtreet, and from thence to every one in Boſton, and make enquiry of the occupier thereof, what company was at their houſes on Saturday evening laſt, and at what time they left the ſame.---The law, it is conceived, will juſtify this ſtep, and none but guilty ones can fear a diſcovery.

The brig Galen of this port arrived at Portſmouth in England, 13th January, in 20 days paſſage.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſome evil minded, diſorderly and unprincipled perſons, in the courſe of Saturday night, wickedly and wantonly did break and injure ſeveral of the Fire Engines in this town,---thus expoſing the property of the inhabitants to the danger of deſtruction by fire.——A Reward of two hundred dollars is hereby offered to any perſon who ſhall inform of the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of ſo attrocious and wanton a piece of wickedneſs and villainy, that he or they may be brought to ſuch puniſhment as their crime deſerves---The above reward ſhall be payable on the conviction of the offender or offenders.

By order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER Town-Clerk.

Boſton, March 10th, 1793.

NEW-LONDON, March 7.

Whilſt every well-wiſher to the proſperity of this city, ſays a correſpondent, is rejoicing at its encreaſe, it is regretted that any cauſe ſhould exiſt to diſcourage the acceſſion of ſtrangers---one alluded to, is the price of proviſions in our market, which is ſaid to be much higher than in other large towns in the ſtate. The occaſion, whatever it may be, is matter of ſerious enquiry. Should it be owing to buying in the market to ſell again in order to keep up the price, it behoves every citizen to diſcountenance a practice, that has, in all communities, been conſidered diſhonorable and oppreſſive, and contrary to the Chriſtian rule of doing as one would be done by.

PROVIDENCE, March 7.

On Saturday afternoon laſt the Hon. Legiſlature of this ſtate adjourned, ſine die.---During this ſeſſion but little public buſineſs came before the houſe; a motion which was made to refer the queſtion, Whether a Convention ſhould be called to form a conſtitution for this ſtate? to the freemen in Town-Meeting, was poſtponed to the next ſeſſion. On application from the citizens of Newport, permiſſion was granted for eſtabliſhing a Theatre in that town.

CHARLESTON, March 5.

A correſpondent, remarks, that there is no knowing what may be the price of rice in the courſe of next crop; and if the troubles in Europe ſpread, and continue any time, the rice eſtates in this country will riſe aſtoniſhingly in value, and negroes and rice lands will become a kind of property many will wiſh they had ſecured in time, and had put leſs value on their money.

March 6. A Correſpondent obſerves that on the 25th day of this month the act of limitations will cloſe; and that all notes and book accounts of upwards of four years ſtanding, not then ſued for, will be barred at law; unleſs a freſh aſſumption or ſome other circumſtance ſhall have exiſted, to take the demand out of the ſtatute.

The Nancy, Captain Gardner, is ſafe arrived at St. Vincent, after encountering two very dreadful and ſevere gales on her paſſage from this port.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

On Friday laſt the Ship Dominick Terry, Captain De Hart, arrived here from Liſbon, which place he left on the 10th of February. Captain De Hart gives an account of the

DECAPITATION of the UNFORTUNATE LOUIS!

The following particulars we have from the Captain, and hand them to our readers, who will themſelves judge, whether they are ſufficient to remove all doubts reſpecting the fate of that unfortunate King.

About the 5th or 6th of February an Engliſh Packet arrived, by which an account was received that the King had been beheaded. His ſentence carried, that he ſhould be executed about ten in the morning; but the fear of diſturbances, ſhould the execution be delayed till that hour, occaſioned his decapitation privately, at an early hour in the morning, about 4 o'clock.

On the 8th, a handbill was ſaid to have been received from France giving an account of the execution. This, Capt. De Hart did not ſee: but on his requeſt, a friend gave him the following as containing the ſubſtance of it.

LISBON, Feb. 8. 1793.

The poſt brought this day a certainty of the execution of the King of France, on the 21ſt of January laſt, between 10 and 11 o'clock of the day. It is ſaid he ſupported himſelf with great courage on the occaſion, mounted the ſcaffold with great deliberation, and attempted to make a ſpeech, which tended to prove his innocence.—However, the troops were ordered immediately to beat their drums and ſound their trumpets, in order to prevent his being heard; which he perceiving, made a bow to all around him, and laid his head upon the block, and it was immediately ſevered from his body. A hole was dug in the temple court, near the ſcaffold, where the head and trunk were thrown, then filled up with earth, and paved. As ſoon as the execution was effected, three huzzas were given by the ſpectators, hats thrown in the air, and it is ſaid the executioners, and many near the ſcaffold, dipt their buttons in the King's blood, as marks of victory and triumph.

The Queen and Madame Elizabeth were put into the common gaol, and committed to civil juſtice for examination and ſentence, and a report prevails that theſe were put to death two days after.

Capt. De Hart further adds, that the French Emigrants in Liſbon were in mourning for the King, and that not a doubt reſpecting his unhappy fate was entertained by thoſe he had converſed with on the ſubject in Liſbon.

To this account we muſt add, that letters to a very reſpectable houſe in this city, received by this veſſel, do not mention a word of this cataſtrophe, yet certainly the ſtrong poſitive aſſurances given by the Captain are ſufficient to ſet aſide this weak negative proof, though it appears ſingular that not a word ſhould be dropt on ſo intereſting a ſubject by a merchant in Liſbon writing his correſpondent here.

The Capt. alſo tells—That an envoy extraordinary had been ſent to England by the National Aſſembly, to negociate on terms of peace, but that the Court of Great Britain refuſed to acknowledge any, unleſs from the King. The envoy returned, and upon giving an account of his miſſion to the Aſſembly, it was there remarked, that it would ſoon be entirely out of the power of England to think of negociating with the King.

When the Liſbon packet left England, the manning of the fleet went on rapidly.

Portugal, when Capt. De Hart left Liſbon, was making vigorous naval warlike preparations. The grain and flour ſtopping there, tho' intended for other ports, was not ſuffered to be carried off; but obliged to be landed there.

By the ſhip Citizen, which left Cadiz February 10th, no intelligence is received correſponding to the Liſbon account of Louis's execution. It is however to be remarked, that Cadiz is further from France than Liſbon, and that the account is ſaid to have been received on the 8th at the laſt mentioned place.

Advices of the 18th of February, received from Dominique, via Baltimore, are, that a frigate had arrived at that iſland from England, which came out with a large number of troops under the command of General Mathews—and the greateſt vigor was uſed to put the iſlands in a ſtate of defence.—Three days before the ſailing of the above frigate from England (which was about the end of January) the Britiſh fleet of 32 ſhips of the line, under the command of Lord Hood, failed on a cruiſe, and it was reported in England, that 35 ſail of the line of French ſhips lay in Breſt, ready to put to ſea, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Weſt Indies.

Letters received yeſterday from Baltimore mention the arrival of a veſſel there from Cape-Francois, giving an account of a veſſel arrived there from Breſt in a ſhort paſſage—the Capt. of which ſtated the affairs of France as in a very critical ſituation, owing to the vaſt expenditures of monies.

Cuſtine had got ſafe out of Mayence, and had taken refuge in Landau, where he was ſurrounded by a powerful army of Pruſſians and Auſtrians.

Not a word of the King of France.

The following is given in a Norfolk paper as the manifeſto of the Court of Great-Britain. The paper does not ſay how or when it was received; its authenticity is doubted.

"A firm determination on the part of the contracting powers to ſupport the European nations in the enjoyment of that right, which ought to be common to all; an entire and unqualified liberty of maintaining whatever political eſtabliſhments they may think moſt conducive to their own happineſs and ſecurity.—That it is time enough for one nation to aſſiſt another, when ſuch aſſiſtance ſhall have been required by a majority, at leaſt, of the nation which may become diſſatisfied with its exiſting government. That to ſuccour the diſtreſſed and ſupport other nations, in a generous determination to be free, well becomes the dignity and liberty of a great and enlightened people: But it is no leſs unjuſtifiable than it is diſreſpectful, for any people to permit themſelves to be faſcinated into a wanton and violent intruſion upon the political arrangements of others—however they may be thought to differ from the favourite ſtandard or imaginary excellence of their own. That the impulſe of ſelf-preſervation, no leſs than the neceſſary independence of other nations, demands the immediate and effective interference of the Britiſh arms. Nor can the frantic exceſſes of a power, at once ſo licentious and deſtructive, any longer be permitted to outrage the voluntary eſtabliſhments of neighbouring nations; or by an inſulting impoſition of pretended benefits, proceed in its deſigns of exceſſive and unbounded augmentations. That while the operations of that power were directed to ſuch objects, as might be fairly eſteemed conducive to the ſupport and defence of ſuch arrangements as might have proceeded from the free expreſſion of the national will, it would not have been conſiſtent with the dignity or intereſt of Great-Britain to have interfered. But however unequivocally the traces may appear among ſome of the neighbouring nations, of a decided attachment to the late combination againſt France, it cannot be reaſonably expected, on the part of that power, that the effects even of its juſt reſentment can be permitted to extend to the entire ſubverſion of the political independence of thoſe nations. The rights and relative duties of all nations, ſufficiently in-

culcate the propriety of remaining ſatisfied with a deprivation of the power of an enemy to injure or invade the public ſecurity. The principles of ſelf-preſervation, combined with thoſe of a juſt and magnanimous policy, have wiſely forbid national hoſtilities to exceed thoſe bounds. With theſe views the Britiſh nation feels itſelf conſtrained to announce to the exiſting powers of France, and to all Europe, its firm determination to prevent, by every means in its power, an acceſſion of territory whatever to the known and eſtabliſhed boundaries of France, as they may have been deſignated by the treaties made with other nations; nor can it be expected that the operations of the Britiſh arms ſhould ceaſe, until France ſhall have evinced a diſpoſition, on her part, to renounce the aſcendency which ſhe may have acquired, by violence, over thoſe nations or cities, which may have been ſubjected by her power."

Extract of a letter from an American now in Liverpool, dated Dec. 31, 1792.

"I think there is every proſpect of a war, if not a revolution. Thomas Paine's effigy was burnt here by one hundred of the worſt looking vagrants I ever ſaw—not one decent perſon among them."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, in Georgia, dated the 25th of February, to a gentleman in this city.

"By late arrivals from England, it is ſaid they are in great confuſion notwithſtanding which it is ſaid they are about to declare war againſt France. I hardly think they are quite ſo mad, for by late accounts from Scotland to this city, they are all in confuſion there—ſo much ſo, that ſeveral gentlemen have been obliged to remove out of the country to Edinburgh."

"The American Cents (ſays a letter from Newark) do not anſwer our expectation. The chain on the reverſe is but a bad omen for liberty, and liberty herſelf appears to be in a fright—May ſhe not juſtly cry out in the words of the Apoſtle, "Alexander the copper-ſmith hath done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works."

Among the variety of uſeful undertakings contemplated by the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, this ſeſſion, the turnpike road to Germantown, and the Foundling Hoſpital, ought to be conſidered as important and laudable.

The following ſection was added, on the motion of Mr. Swanwick, to the bill, entituled "An Act for extending the benefits experienced from the inſtitution of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital," viz.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That as the relief of ſuffering and forſaken infancy is an object very deſerving of ſome humane proviſion, it ſhall and may be lawful for the managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital to provide commodious apartments, for the purpoſe of anſwering the ends intended for a Foundling Hoſpital, whenever money ſhall be placed in their hands for ſuch a purpoſe; and that they be allowed to call for any ſuch ſums as may be now deſtined to ſuch an uſe, whenever they ſhall be in a ſituation to carry the deſign, for which ſuch monies were granted, into full effect, any thing in the conſtitution or charter of the ſaid hoſpital to the contrary notwithſtanding.

On Thurſday laſt was married, Mr. Joſeph Cooper, jun. to Miſs Sarah Buckley, both of Coopers-Town, New-Jerſey.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Liſbon, to their correſpondent in this city, dated February 8.

"We this day have received a confirmation that the King of France was executed the 21ſt of January, and that war is inevitable."

Further information reſpecting the death of the King of France, from various quarters, viz. by the ſhip Perſeverance, captain Boys, in 32 days from Gibraltar—by the Dominic Terry, and by an arrival from Oporto, at Baltimore. All theſe accounts agree in confirming this news; and yet the letters from merchants in Europe of the 5th of February mention their firm opinions, that there would be no war, although in the poſtſcripts to their letters, they ſeem to have entirely changed thoſe opinions all in an inſtant, merely on hearing that the King of France was executed.

Monday evening arrived at this port, the ſhip Trial, Watts, from Liſbon. Captain Watts left Liſbon the 7th of February, and before he ſailed he ſaw London papers, giving the particulars of the execution of Louis the XVIth. Captain Watts dined with the Captain of the Britiſh Packet, that brought the intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY, January 14.

Bouzot denounced the Council General of the Commons, for having iſſued a decree of ſhutting up the Play-houſes, and other places of public entertainment: He moved that this decree be annulled.

Quinette obſerved, that there was a decree extant, which charged the Executive Power to take all poſſible meaſures of ſafety during the judgment of Louis Capet.

The Aſſembly called for the order of the day.

A letter was read from M. Bertrand, the Ex-Miniſter, who complained, that the Miniſter of Juſtice had not delivered to the Official Defenders of Louis XVI. certain papers, which he had addreſſed to them.

The Miniſter of Juſtice ſaid, he had delivered thoſe pieces into the hands of the Commiſſion of twelve.

A Member of this Commiſſion declared, that the pieces had been preſented to Maleſherbes, but the latter would not make any uſe of them.

The Convention called for the order of the day, being

The final Judgment of LOUIS XVI.

Lehardi moved, that it be previouſly decided by a nominal call, if the Decree that is to be pronounced on the fate of Louis ſhall be ſanctioned by the nation at large.

Another propoſed theſe queſtions:

1. Is it compatible with the intereſt of the State, that Louis be deprived of his dignity?

2. Is it proper that he ſhould ſuffer death, or ſhould he be impriſoned for life?

3. In either caſe ſhall an appeal to the people take place?

Coulthon and Gauthier moved, that the following two queſtions be firſt put:

1. Is Louis guilty of high treaſon and conſpiracy againſt the Liberty and Sovereignty of the Nation?

Louvet moved, that in order to ſhow a proper reſpect to the opinions of the different Members, it ſhould firſt be decided, whether or not the appeal to the ſovereign people ſhould take place?

Cambaceres was of opinion, that the Convention ought to pronounce a judgment in *ipſo facto*; he expreſſed at the ſame time his doubts, if the Convention had ſuch a power veſted in them; he therefore moved, that, to avoid all difficulties, the Convention ſhould make an appeal to the Primary Aſſemblies, to conſult them, whether or not it is their wiſh that the Convention ſhould judge Louis, and pronounce ſentence upon him?

Quiuette was for judging Louis, and referring his ſentence to the Sovereign people in the Primary Aſſemblies.

The Mountain became extremely clamorous, and wiſhed that Louis ſhould be immediately ſentenced to ſuffer death, that his ſentence ſhould be pronounced, and afterwards referred to the ratification of the people.

After many tumultuous debates, the diſcuſſion was finally cloſed, and the following three queſtions adopted, on the motion of Barriere.

1. Is Louis guilty or not guilty of High Treaſon, and of attempts againſt the general ſafety of the State?

2. Shall the appeal to the people take place?

3. What puniſhment ſhall he ſuffer.

TUESDAY, January 15.

Bouzot moved, and the Convention decreed, that every Member who ſhould vote on the queſtions terminating the judgment of Louis, ſhould have his name inſcribed in a book deſtined for that purpoſe, and that the different names ſhould afterwards be ſent to the 84 Departments.

Here Manuel, one of the Secretaries, read the firſt queſtion, on which the Members of the Convention were to vote, viz.

"Is LOUIS Guilty or not Guilty of High Treaſon, and of attempts againſt the General Safety of the State?"

The nominal call began, Mr. Salles read the names, and each member aſcended the tribune.

The following members then voted;

Bouzot. I vote that Louis be impriſoned with his family, till all the nation ſhall unite to decide his fate.

Lanjuinas. Louis is guilty.

Boudron. I declare Louis is guilty.

Vandelicourt. Legiſlators, I do not chooſe to be a judge in criminal matters.

Lalande. Louis is neither guilty nor not guilty.

Offelien. I know that Louis paid his guards at Coblentz; I do therefore pronounce him guilty.

M. Egalite, guilty.

Danton. Yes, he is guilty.

Comte. Speaking as a Legiſlator, Louis is guilty: as a judge I wont ſpeak.

Montaigut. Louis is guilty, nay more than guilty.

Faure. Louis is guilty in point of the law reſpecting Royalty, and I do declare him guilty.

Delayhe. To put the queſtion, whether Louis is guilty or not guilty, is to aſk if we are ourſelves guilty. I do declare Louis is guilty.

Bearned des Sablons. Louis is guilty and not guilty.

Moriſons. I can anſwer none of the queſtions propoſed.

Noel. I once had a ſon. He died in defence of his country. I do not think that a father who bewails a ſon ſlain, can be the judge of him who is accuſed of being the author of his wretchedneſs.

Maure. Guilty on my honour and conſcience.

Corea Fuſtier. Guilty.

Valady. I cannot pronounce, for I am no judge.

Fauchett. As citizen I am convinced of his guilt; as legiſlator I declare him guilty; as judge I have nothing to ſay.

Dubois. As a judge I do declare Louis is guilty; but we ought to appeal to the people.

Laumont. I can never believe that the Convention have all powers veſted in them; upon the preſent matter I ſhall be ſilent for ever.

Lariviere. I did never vote that the Convention ſhould judge Louis, ſo cannot vote on the buſineſs in queſtion.

Doulcet. I vote for the ſafe cuſtody of Louis and his family, till the termination of the war; take care that he may have no ſucceſſor; and when the war is once terminated, let the decree of his fate be ſubmitted to the people.

Meynard was of the ſame opinion.

Chambon. I vote for the appeal to the people; I alſo vote that the abolition of Royalty and the eſtabliſhment of the Primary Aſſemblies be likewiſe ſubmitted to the people.

Baralion. I will be no judge; my conſcience does not allow it.

Julien. I am inveſted with unlimited powers; and in virtue of my Legiſlative capacity, I do declare that Louis is guilty.

The nominal call being terminated, M. Verginaux, the Preſident, roſe, and ſpoke as follows:

"Out of 735 voters, 26 have been abſent by leave; five by illneſs; one for cauſe unknown; 26 have made divers declarations; and 693 have voted for the queſtion in the affirmative, I do declare, in the name of the convention,

"That Louis Capet is guilty of High Treaſon, and of attempts againſt the general ſafety of the ſtate."

Here the ſecond queſtion was put,

"Shall the appeal to the people take place?"

A great number of members ſpoke for and againſt the appeal; and almoſt every one of them ſeemed apprehenſive of all the complicated horrors of civil war.

When Louvet and Manuel gave their vote reſpecting this queſtion, they expreſſed, in the ſtrongeſt language, their indignation at having heard one of the neareſt relatives of Louis vote for his death.

Soon after M. Egalite came to vote on the ſecond queſtion, he ſaid,—"I only mind my duty, and I do vote that the appeal ſhall not take place."

Clootz voted againſt the appeal.

The nominal call was determined at eleven o'clock, and the following was the reſult:

Members abſent	20
Members who did not give their vote	10
Sick Members	3
Abſent Members without cauſe	3
Members for the Appeal	283
Members againſt the Appeal	424
Majority againſt the Appeal	280

Here Barrere the Preſident roſe, and ſaid:

"The National Convention doth decree, that the ſentence which it ſhall pronounce upon Louis Capet ſhall not be referred to the appeal of the people!"

Sentence pronounced againſt Louis the Sixteenth.

PARIS, January 17, 1793.

Thurſday, Half paſt Nine in the Evening.

I am ſorry it falls to my lot to communicate to you the moſt diſtreſſing intelligence of the event which has juſt taken place.

The National Convention, after ſitting near thirty-four hours, has juſt voted, that the puniſhment of death ſhall be inflicted on his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

This unjuſt and iniquitous judgment was carried by a majority of rather more than a hundred. Fifty of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the reſt in reſpect to the time when it ſhould be inflicted, ſome thinking it ſhould not be put in execution till the end of the war, and others propoſing that it ſhould be poſtponed till the ſenſe of the people ſhould be taken. Petion and many of the leading members voted for death, with theſe reſtrictions.

Amazement and terror appear univerſally to prevail; and the confuſion of thoſe who are known to have been attached to the Royal Priſoner, can more eaſily be imagined than deſcribed. So great was the general terror during this long ſitting of the Convention, that many of the Members, who went to the Hall on Tueſday morning, with a poſitive reſolution of ſaving the King, if poſſible, found themſelves compelled, by the moſt urgent motives of perſonal ſafety, to vote againſt him.

There undoubtedly was great reaſon for this apprehenſion; for a moſt formidable mob was collected, which openly threatened by name many of the Members, to murder them upon the ſpot, if they did not vote for the death of the King.

I cannot expreſs the horror which was painted in the countenance of every individual in the National Convention, where the very worſt of mankind were aſſembled, when the Duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his King and relation. Even Manuel, in a very proper and ſpirited manner, attacked him upon it. This execrable branch of the houſe of Bourbon has had a remittance of more than 20,000 livres ſent to him from England, by which he is in ſome meaſure enabled to defray the charge of the aſſaſſins whom he and Robertſpierre have now in pay.

The King is perfectly reconciled to his fate.

The ſituation of her Majeſty, Madame Elizabeth, and the Princeſs Royal is melancholy indeed! The latter has for ſome time been unwell; and the indelicate converſation which took place, upon her Majeſty applying for a phyſician, is not to be deſcribed. The Dauphin is perfectly well, and is univerſally beloved.

SHIP-NEWS.

Captain Strong, of the Brig Swallow, who arrived here yeſterday from Charleſton, ſpoke the brig James, from Briſtol, out 42 days, off Charleſton Light houſe.

Capt. Taylor, of the ſloop Jaſon, from Bermuda, in his paſſage about the 10th inſtant, lat. 34, long. 68, ſpoke the Delaware Packet, bound from Oporto to Virginia.

By the brig Hector, Capt. Baker, arrived yeſterday from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that an embargo was laid on all French veſſels at that port, ſome time before Capt. Baker ſailed.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Martha Riles late of the townſhip of Southampton, Bucks county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt of June next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the laws direct; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, to

CHARLES RILES,
LANGHORN RILES,
SAMUEL RILES,
} Executors.

March 15, 1793.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's, in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, the beginning of Auguſt laſt, a bay mare, by a perſon who calls himſelf James Lannigan; this is to give notice to ſaid Lannigan, that unleſs he comes and pays for her keeping, that ſhe will be ſold at the ſign of the Buck, in ſaid townſhip, on the 5th of April next, for defraying ſaid charges, by

CHARLES RILES.

March 15, 1793.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near Buſſel town, on the 13th of this inſtant, a roan Horſe, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, 14½ hands high, natural trotter, ſhod all round, appears as if he had been uſed to the waggon or cart. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to me, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

JOSEPH DEARMAN.

March 14th, 1793.

JOURNEYMEN TANNERS.

Fifteen or twenty may find employment, at five pound per month.

Alſo, a few labourers will be employed. Apply to

JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia.

Who has for ſale, Leather of all kinds, Tanner's Oil, and a parcel of ſalted Curracoa Hides of the firſt quality.

March 10, 1793.

CAME, about 4 or 5 weeks ago, to the ſubſcriber's inn, Briſtol townſhip, 7 miles from Philadelphia, a dark red Cow, with a ſlit in one ear, and gives ſome milk. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL HALLOWEL.

March 5th, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of James Dye and Iſaac Elwell, inſolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, that the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas for ſaid county, on application to them made, have appointed the ſixth day of April, for the ſaid creditors to appear before any two or more of ſaid Judges, at the town of Salem, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the debtors eſtate ſhould not be made, and they be diſcharged from confinement, purſuant to an act paſſed the 28th of November laſt, for the relief of inſolvent debtors then confined in Salem.

March 9th, 1793.

WHEREAS the wife of Anthony Kemble did elope from him the firſt of March, 1793; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

ANTHONY KEMBLE.

March 13, 1793.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Radnor township, Delaware county, and state of Pennsylvania, about 14½ miles from Philadelphia, on the old Lancaster road, containing 118 acres of LAND; whereon is erected a good stone house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with a piazza before the door, and a stone kitchen adjoining the same, with a well of water therein, a barn, spring-house, and two other small tenements. There is also on said premises, an orchard of grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, a quantity of good meadow, and more may be made; the upland very good for tillage or pasture, together with a large proportion of woodland. For further particulars enquire of BENJAMIN LIVEZEY, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, about ten miles from Philadelphia.

Second Month 6th 1793. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the first of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, suitable for a farmer, and very pleasantly situated for a gentleman's country seat, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, 13 miles from the city, near the village of Smithfield and Jacob Cumbley's tavern, adjoining lands of Joshua Cumbley, Robert Whitten, and others, late the estate of doctor Samuel Swift, deceased, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts. There are on said premises a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, and four rooms on a floor, a well of good water, a frame barn, and other necessary out buildings, with an apple orchard, and sundry other fruit trees, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence, a never failing stream running through the same, 20 acres of wood land well timbered, the remainder good arable land, fit for tillage, as good in quality as any in that neighbourhood. To persons inclining to purchase, the payments will be made easy; and by applying to Elizabeth Swift, Executrix, and John Swift, Executor, living near the premises, or to John Holmes, Executor, near the Washington tavern, on the Bristol road, they may be informed of the title and terms of sale.

P. S. All persons having any demands against the above estate are requested to bring in their accounts; and those that are indebted to the same, are desired to made speedy payment.

Manor of Moreland, Jan. 29, 1793. ‖ tf.

To be sold at private sale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with several streams of water, and remarkably fine springs, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the best of timber. There is on this farm a commodious house, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, several messuages, barns, coach-house, stables, spring-house and grist-mill, within three miles of navigation for shallops and flats, six miles from the borough of Bristol, and four from Newtown; bounded westerly by Neshaminy creek. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit the purchasers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Joseph Garrett, deceased, late of the township of Goshen, and county of Chester,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, situate in the township of Willistown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goshen meeting-house, and five from West-Chester. There is a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premises, a commodious stone dwelling-house, barn, and spring-house, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at West-Chester, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premises.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

Boulting-Cloths and Mill-Stones.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to rest on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Easton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, situate twenty-five miles above Easton, in the midst of a thick settlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in cash, public securities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

To be RENTED,

A PLANTATION, in West Caln township, Chester county, about 40 miles from this city, and half a mile from the Lancaster road, adjoining Little Brandywine creek; it contains about 130 acres of good land, 15 of which are well watered meadow, and some improvements on the premises. Possession may be had immediately.

ALSO, Another PLACE, in West Nantmill township, same county, containing 120 acres of Land and improvements, may be entered upon the 25th of March. Apply to

ROBERT RALSTON, No. 90,
4 t South Front-street.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in the Mercantile Line,

A LAD of about fourteen years of age, having a reasonable knowledge of arithmetic, and to write a tolerable hand he must be of reputable connections, and well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Such a one may hear of a place by applying to the Printers of this paper.

Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, the following three tracts or parcels of Land:

1st. One tract, situate in the township of West-Caln, bounded by lands of Samuel Bishop, Colonel Andrew Porter, Hans Hadelman, and others; containing 235 acres, 42 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and above half a mile from the main road leading to Lancaster; on this tract are a large two story stone dwelling-house, a cellar under the whole, a large log barn, with stables and sheds, spring-houses and two houses for tenants or labourers, a pump of excellent water at the door, 25 acres watered meadow, and as much more may be made, two large bearing orchards, about 100 acres of woodland, the rest clear and in good order. There is limestone plenty within 3 miles of the premises. This tract will be sold on Tuesday, the 26th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

2d. One tract, situate in the township of Tredyffrin, in the Great Valley, bounded on both sides of a road leading from Philadelphia to Charlestown township, and by lands of Joseph Lewis, John Showalter, Jacob Carver, and lands late of Lewis Gronow; containing 135 acres, 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia; on this tract are a large stone dwelling-house, a stone barn, several stone and log hay-houses, stables, sheds, &c. two spring-houses, two very good bearing orchards, 40 acres of watered meadow, a sufficiency of woodland, the clear land in good order: There is also a lime-kiln and plenty of limestone. The whole equal to any in this county. This tract will be sold on Wednesday, the 27th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

3d. One tract, situate in the township of Tredyffrin aforesaid, bounded on both sides of the great road leading to Lancaster, and by lands of David Llewelleyn, John Hampton, Isaac Griffith, and Samuel Jones; containing 62 acres and 27½ perches, 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia; on this tract are erected two dwelling-houses, on the road side, formerly occupied by shopkeepers, a good barn and stable, out kitchen, with a good well of water that supplies both houses; there is also a good orchard to each, a small meadow but very good, about 40 acres of good woodland, the rest clear, under good fence, and in prime order. This tract will be sold on Thursday, the 28th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The whole seized and taken in execution as the estate late of John Thomas.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, February 25, 1793.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by Andrew Boyd, Esquire, Treasurer of taxes for the county of Chester, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Friday, the 29th of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and piece or parcel of Land, containing about 50 acres, situate in the township of Charlestown; bounded by lands of John Adams, Peter Young, and others, being part of a tract of 240 acres; seized and taken in execution as the estate late of John Davis, late collector of taxes of the said township of Charlestown, deceased.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, February 25, 1793.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

Has just imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. common and gilt coat and vest buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag stones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell metal kettles; brass table chafing-dishes; iron ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; screws of many sorts and sizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teaketttles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; spinning-wheels; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-seed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about two years ago, a Negroe MAN, named JOHN BEARD, he is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; he is much addicted to liquor, and has a halt in his walk, occasioned by his right leg being broke; he is an exceeding good farmer, and understands playing on the violin very well, he is supposed to be in Bucks county, as he has been seen there lately. Whoever brings home the said Negroe to his master, living in Haverford township, Delaware county, ten miles from Philadelphia, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or if lodged in any goal, and information given, shall have SIX DOLLARS and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

February 23d. 1793. t f FRANCIS LEE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of February, a Negro Man, called Pad, about 25 years of age, a stout likely fellow, and talks good English: Had on when he went away, an old great coat of a light colour, a good nankeen coat, striped jacket, buckskin breeches, and a pair of black velvet ditto, 2 or 3 pairs of yarn stockings, one pair of shoes with buckles, and one pair with whangs half soaled and nailed, an old castor hat. Whoever apprehends said negro, and lodges him in any prison, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN HUNTER.

Edgmont township, Delaware county, March 1, 1793. *

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Stone-horse, rising five years old, about sixteen hands high, he was got by that noted horse called the Golden Farmer, who was imported from England and known through great part of this State, he is a beautiful bay. Any person may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, about two miles from the Valley-Forge.

MATTHEW NEILLY.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING

A DRY WALL of Stone,

OF near one mile in length, or any part thereof; for blowing ROCK, and quarrying STONE; and for digging the CANAL, for any distance that may suit the proposers; will be received at the Office of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, near the Bank of the United States, and by JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant, at Norristown.

February 6 1793. t f.

A REQUEST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earnestly requested to call and discharge their respective accounts, before the first day of January next; those who neglect making payment by the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

WATCHES.

ISAAC PRICE,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

On the North Side of Marker-street, No. 79, and nearly opposite Strawberry-alley,

HAS just received from France, an Assortment of elegant French gold WATCHES, of the newest fashion; also from London, a large and very elegant assortment of gilt and silver warranted WATCHES, from Six to Three Guineas; all which he will sell on very reasonable terms, by the quantity or single Watch. Also, on hand, an assortment of the most fashionable fine cut STEEL WATCH CHAINS, &c.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1793. †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS BARTOW, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, to

DANIEL BENEZET, acting Executor.

February 1, 1793. *

A NEW POST-ROAD.

HAVING been desired to establish a post-road from Reading, in the state of Pennsylvania, to Williamsburg, at the Great Forks of the Genesee river, in the state of New-York, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the General Post-office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamsburg aforesaid, by the following route, to wit; the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Post, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamsburg.

The proposals will be received until the 15th of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Necessary Post-offices are to be established on the route, and such persons appointed Post-masters as the Contractor shall name, and the Post-master General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to the Post-master General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of postage by law established; and to have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, such excepted, as shall be sent by a special messenger, or which are or shall be by law declared free,

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Post-office, January 22, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of William Turner, at the Three Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road, on the 20th of December last, a small dapple grey MARE, about 12 hands high, and blind of one eye. The owner may have her again, on paying charges. †

CAME to the stable of the subscriber, in Fourth-street, between Arch and Race-streets, the 2d day of this instant, a Sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, better than 15 hands high, about 12 years old. The owner is desired to come, in four weeks from this date, prove property and pay charges, or he will be sold for his keeping. ‡

Philad. February 15, 1793. JOHN M'CALLA.

A large Quantity of BARK

IS wanted for tanning, particularly Spanish, young chesnut, oak and hemlock, for which a generous price will be given by the Tanners of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, if brought to market in good order.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1793.

To be sold at private sale,

A PLANTATION, containing near 140 acres of land, situated in the township of Upper Darby, Delaware county, about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two miles from the town of Darby, and within one mile and a half of three gristmills and a saw mill, a smith's shop within half a mile. The land produces good crops; water in several of the fields; a sufficiency of meadow and wood land thereon. There are on said farm a good two story dwelling house, part brick, well finished, a well of good water, under cover, near the kitchen door, a good stone spring house, with a valuable spring and wash house adjoining, a large barn, with convenient stabling, a bearing apple orchard, and many other fruit trees: The whole in good repair, and in a good neighbourhood. The purchaser may have possession the first of April next. The place lays high and pleasantly situated, from which may be seen the river Delaware and the steeples of Philadelphia. Also to be sold, some Stock and Farming Utensils. For further particulars and terms, apply to HEZEKIAH HIBBARD, who will shew the premises. *

January 29.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3280.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Martha Biles, late of the township of Southampton, Bucks county, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are requested to pay their several debts to the subscribers, on or before the first of June next; those who neglect making payment by the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the laws direct; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, to

CHARLES BILES,
LANGHORN BILES, } Executors.
SAMUEL BILES,

March 15, 1793. *

WAS left at the subscriber's, in Southampton township, Bucks county, the beginning of August last, a bay mare, by a person who calls himself James Lannigan; this is to give notice to said Lannigan, that unless he comes and pays for her keeping, that she will be sold at the sign of the Buck, in said township, on the 5th of April next, for defraying said charges, by

CHARLES BILES.

March 15, 1793. *

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, near Buffel town, on the 13th of this instant, a roan Horse, supposed to be about 12 years old, 14½ hands high, natural trotter, shod all round, appears as if he had been used to the waggon or cart. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to me, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

JOSEPH DEARMAN.

March 14th, 1793. *

JOURNEYMEN TANNERS.

Fifteen or twenty may find employment, at five pound per month.

Also, a few labourers will be employed. Apply to

JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia.

Who has for sale, Leather of all kinds, Tanner's Oil, and a parcel of salted Curracoa Hides of the first quality.

March 19, 1793.

CAME, about 4 or 5 weeks ago, to the subscriber's inn, Bristol township, 7 miles from Philadelphia, a dark red Cow, with a slit in one ear, and gives some milk. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL HALLOWEL.

March 5th, 1793. *

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of James Dye and Isaac Elwell, insolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, that the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas for said county, on application to them made, have appointed the sixth day of April, for the said creditors to appear before any two or more of said Judges, at the town of Salem, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the debtors estate should not be made, and they be discharged from confinement, pursuant to an act passed the 28th of November last, for the relief of insolvent debtors then confined in Salem.

March 9th, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the 25th of this instant, on the Premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in sight of the Trap tavern, 26 miles from Philadelphia, and 10 from Norristown, in Montgomery county, late the property of Jacob Magagee, deceased; containing 120 acres, good part whereof is woodland. Thereon are erected, a stone house, barn, and spring-house. It is needless to mention any thing in recommendation thereof, as no one will purchase, without viewing the premises. Also at the same time will be sold, some farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles, too tedious to mention. The Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

JACOB DILWORTH, } Administrators.
JOSEPH MAGAGEE, }

March 1, 1793. †

WHEREAS Henry Darrah, deceased, father of the subscriber, gave his note to David Rees, of New Britain township, Bucks county, in the year 1773 for the sum of twenty-five pounds, and as the said DAVID REES has not fulfilled his agreement for which the note was given, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JAMES DARRAH. *

New-Britain, March 5, 1793.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Ridley township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, the 22d of December, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, supposed to be between nine and ten years old. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to

JOSEPH PEARSON. *

LANDS for SALE.

No. 1. A Valuable Plantation, situate on the west side of Brandywine creek, about seven miles from Wilmington, in the county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 224 acres; 50 thereof are excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, with a small expence, as there is plenty of water; about 60 acres of woodland; the arable land excellent for all kinds of grain. There are on the premises a dwelling-house, and grist and saw-mill, in good order.

No. 2. A valuable Plantation, situate on the east side of Brandywine creek, about 6 miles from Wilmington, in the county of New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, and in the county of Delaware, in the state of Pennsylvania, containing two hundred and thirty acres, about 30 thereof is good meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, as there is plenty of water; a large proportion of excellent woodland suitable for ship timber, &c. There are on the premises two dwelling houses, a barn, a grist-mill and saw-mill; it lays convenient for two farms. For terms apply to James Lea, jun. in Wilmington, or to

THOMAS GIBSON.

Birmingham Township, 2d mo. 28th, 1793.

N. B. The titles are indisputable.

WHEREAS the wife of Anthony Kemble did elope from him the first of March, 1793; this is therefore to forewarn all persons trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

ANTHONY KEMBLE.

March 13, 1793. *

To be SOLD at private Sale,

And may be entered on the 1st of the 4th Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 64 acres, situate in the township of East-Bradford, Chester county, about three quarters of a mile from West-Chester, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Strasburgh. The land is naturally of the first quality, about 55 acres whereof, being cleared, has been highly improved, and upwards of 20 acres now in clover; the buildings are large and commodious. There are on said premises two good bearing apple orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; the place is well divided for farming; the whole in good repair.

Also another tract, in the township of Goshen, about a mile and an half above West-Chester on the road leading from Wilmington to the Great Valley, near one half thereof woodland. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the first mentioned premises, who, being about to remove, requests those persons who are indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, to make speedy payment.

NATHAN SHARPLESS.

Third Month 5th, 1793. *

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the first day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate on the Bethlehem road, in the township of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, seventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-house tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining said dwelling-house, near the door of which is a never-failing spring, a new stone house lately erected over said spring, a large stone barn and stables, built this last summer. There are on said place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale, or further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN CLEMMENS.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing about three hundred and forty acres of land, situate in Chester county, near New-London Cross Roads, on a branch of Big Elk, which is an excellent stream for any kind of water-works, and a saw-mill has lately been erected thereon. The situation is eligible for a grist-mill or iron-works; about one half the tract is covered with wood, fifteen acres of good watered meadow, and fifteen or twenty acres more may be made, a large apple orchard, two dwelling houses, and a good barn. For further particulars, and price, enquire of Robert Lewis and Co. merchants, in Philadelphia, or of the subscriber, near Hamilton's mill, Kennet township, Chester county.

Feb. 26, 1793. ROBERT BARR.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of two hundred and ten acres of Land, situate in Christiana Hundred, in the state of Delaware, on the main road leading from Wilmington to Lancaster, and eight miles from Wilmington, forty acres whereof are watered meadow, in mowable order, and about twenty acres more may be made at a very small expence, forty acres well timbered, and the remainder arable land, in good order; the whole under good fence. A never-failing stream of water runs through the middle of this land, sufficient for any kind of water works, on which a saw mill was heretofore erected, and the dam thereof still remains. There are on the said premises a good stone dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, in good repair, a large frame barn with conveniences for twenty head of cattle, a well of good water, and a never-failing spring of excellent water near the dwelling house, and an orchard of four hundred apple trees, in prime order. Possession of the premises may be had on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to Mr. William Creery, in Baltimore, and John Garret, Esq; near the premises, or to

JOHN BROOKS,
At the north-west corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

A GRIST Mill, on Pennypack creek, and lot or piece of Land, containing thirty acres or thereabouts, situate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, eleven miles and a half from Philadelphia, one and a half from the ten mile stone on Oxford road, and one and a half from Bustletown; the mill-house is of stone, two stories high, with one pair of stones, one bolting cloth, and a kiln for drying corn in the mill. There are on the said premises another mill seat, with extending the race, of about nine feet head and fall, sufficient water for two wheels the greater part of the year, and two dwelling houses, one of which is two story high, with stone stabling sufficient for eight horses, and a cart-house adjoining, near three acres of meadow, and seven acres of plowland, with a proportion of wood; orchards, with a number of grafted apples, pear, cherry and other fruit trees. The mill was repaired last summer, with a new water-wheel and forebay. Possession will be given the first of the fourth month next. The above described place now in the tenure of Thomas Parker. For terms apply to JAMES VERREE living near the premises. An indisputable title will be given.

Second Month 22d, 1793. ‡

FOR SALE,

A Plantation, Grist and Saw-mill,

IN a pleasant and healthy part of the country, situate on Wissahickon creek, in Montgomery county, Gwynnedd township, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and six from Norristown, on the main road leading from the Sweed's-ford, on Schuylkill, to Coryel's Ferry, on Delaware. The farm contains upwards of one hundred acres of land, about thirty whereof are meadow, the remainder arable and wood land, the arable lately limed, two orchards, and a large garden, pailed in. On the premises are erected a good stone grist-mill, with one pair of burrs and one pair of country stones, two boulting cloths, one for superfine flour, also a saw-mill, in good repair, a smith's shop, a large stone dwelling house, with a piazza and balcony (covered in) in front, a well of excellent water near the door, with a pump therein, a stone out-house, two stories high (which may answer for a tenant, or a store) with a pump, oven and cellars, under the same roof, also a store house adjoining, with a milk and ice cellar underneath, a smoke house, a large barn and stables, sufficient to contain 14 horses and 10 cows, with a carriage house adjoining. In the barn yard there is a frame building for dry cattle, and a hay loft above, waggon and other out-houses. For further particulars and terms apply to Christopher Marshall, jun. Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises.

SAMUEL WHEELER.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the inhabitants of Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties.

Fellow citizens,

I AM sorry to hear that some of you are leaviug the frontiers, and moving, you scarcely know where, because we have reason to suspect the fidelity of the Six Nation Indians, our allies.——Perhaps our suspicions are groundless; and if they are not, let us hold the pledged faith of our country, in our treaties, sacred, and never violate it with savages, nor any of the human race. But, instead of leaving the frontiers, or giving way to unnecessary fear, let us instantaneously repair our guns, provide a quantity of powder and lead, pray to God for the pardon of all our sins, and preparation for eternity, and hold ourselves ready for defence in a moment's warning—and as soon as we have uncontrovertible evidence, that the Six Nations have broken the treaty, and joined our enemies, let us rendezvous immediately, under the proper officers, lay our hands on our swords, and putting our trust in the avenger of injured innocence, let us rush into their country, and the god of armies will give us success. If they become enemies; as they our neighbours, and well provided with arms and ammunition, if we cannot carry the war into their country, we are undone. I hope men of property and feeling in the interior parts of the country, will assist the poorest of their brethren on the frontiers with powder and lead, and I am of opinion it would be highly expedient, in our present alarming circumstances, to have a few men raised as spies, and supported by a general contribution, until our government, which I know will help us, can have time to make proper arrangements for our defence. Let us support the frontiers, for if they once give up, the country is lost, and we may go over the mountains as soon as we please. The situation of the poor people on the frontiers is truly distressing. These two years past prevented in a great measure from attending to their farms, the only source of support to their families; and now, when they expected peace with the return of the spring, are again exposed to the fearful expectations of all the dreadfull consequences of savage barbarity.—Ye sons of peace, who far distant from the horrid scene, can blame us for shedding blood in our own defence, would you have us callons to the piercing cries of our dear wives and innocent babes, murdered before our eyes. O ye tender mothers, citizens of Columbia, whether inhabiting eastern or midland states, when you clasp your charming offspring to your maternal bosom, and when your smiling infants entwine their little arms around your neck, and steal a kiss, and with it their mammy's heart, then think what pangs mothers with us must feel, when their tender babes are snatched from their bosom by cruel, and unrelenting savages, who take them by the heels and beat out their brains against the wall—and altho' your feeble hands cannot afford us assistance, let the briney symptoms of sympathetic woe, flow down your sorrowful cheeks, while your tongues are employed in supplicating the throne of grace, on our behalf. Ye venerable legislators of the Columbian republic, your lenient and well intended schemes, to conciliate the savages, have only increased their thirst for our blood; and if your wisdom does not lead you to more efficient measures, we are undone- Ye legislators of Pennsylvania, fathers of your country, we, your children once more look up to you for protection, we tremble for fear of the Six Nations, and look to you for assistance.

It may be said, that the reason why I am so forward in the cause of the frontiers, is because my property and congregations are there—True, all the property I have in the universe, is on the fron-

tiers, but that property would not amount to fifty pounds; and as to my congregations, I can at any time obtain a large falary, out of the reach of danger to myſelf or family—but I cannot leave my poor flock, in the day of their diſtreſs; with me they have trod the courts of the prince of peace, where I have explained the doctrines, and urged the practice of genuine religion, as inncluding our duty to God and man: and with them I'll tread the plains of death, in defenſive war. I have no treaſure to ſpend in defence of my people, but my heart's blood, and that ſhall flow if neceſſity requires. Now, my dear fellow-citizens, let us never reſt until we obtain pardon through the blood of Jeſus; and join with me in a campaign againſt vice and immorality, and the ſavage tribes of our own corrupt inclinations, and if the Indians break in upon us, according to our fears, I will take my ſword in the one hand, and my bible in the other, and join with you in carrying a campaign againſt them, and I hope the Lord will be with us.

Gentlemen,
I am, with ſentiments of reſpect,
Yours, &c.
SAMUEL PORTER.

Beaver Run, Weſtmoreland County, Feb. 28, 1793.

LONDON.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

CUI BONO.

SIR,

AS a ſincere well-wiſher to the happineſs and proſperity of my country, I ſtill entertain the hopes, notwithſtanding the preſent armament, that we ſhall have no war with France. I have ſo much confidence in the wiſdom and prudence of our preſent miniſtry, as to believe they will not precipitately enter upon ſo ruinous a meaſure; a meaſure ſo repugnant to the true intereſt of Great Britain, without previouſly uſing every endeavour to avoid it.

The French publicly diſavow any hoſtile intention againſt this country; and they declare they will not attack the Dutch, while that nation obſerves a ſtrict neutrality. The only point in contention ſeems to be the opening of the Scheldt. The queſtion then is, is the opening of the Scheldt an object of ſufficient importance to induce the Dutch and this country to enter into a war with a deſperate people, who have nothing to loſe; to ſhed the blood of their reſpective ſubjects, and waſte millions of treaſure, to gain a point, which, when obtained, would perhaps not compenſate the loſs of a ſingle ſhip? For as to the injury that may be done to the Dutch commerce by the opening the Scheldt, that is at preſent perfectly chimerical. While the war continues by the combined powers againſt France, the Auſtrian Netherlands will be the ſeat of war; and while that is the caſe, no commerce can take place at Antwerp that can affect the Dutch. Would it not then be a wiſer meaſure for the Dutch to wait the event of peace being reſtored among the belligerent powers, and then ſettle the queſtion about the Scheldt by a peaceable negociation, rather than plunge into a war, from which neither themſelves nor their allies can poſſibly reap the ſmalleſt advantage? And would it not be a mark of wiſdom in our miniſtry, and ſhew a regard to the true intereſt of their country, to perſuade the Dutch into this meaſure? For after all, ſuppoſing that we ſhould enter into an immediate war with France upon ſo inſignificant a ſubject as the Scheldt, what would it end in at laſt? When would there be a proſpect of peace? Can we poſſibly believe that a ſingle campaign will compel the French, a deſperate people, to lay down their arms, and reſtore the monarchy? Have we not reaſon to believe they would continue the war for ever, rather than do this? Did not the war with America continue for ſeven years, and coſt this nation eighty millions of money, with the blood of an immenſe number of people? And is it probable that a war with France would coſt us leſs? Beſides, the French would have every encouragement to continue the war with us; becauſe it would be a gainful war to them. They would enrich themſelves by the deſtruction of our commerce; they would fit out ſwarms of privateers, and be amply repaid by the capture of our valuable ſhips from all parts of the world.

The Americans, if they did not join them openly, would line their coaſts, and all the coaſts of America, with their privateers, under French colours; and ſcarce a ſhip would eſcape in their paſſage from the Weſt-Indies. The ſmugglers on our own coaſts would do the ſame, and join in the general depredation, as they did during the laſt war. Whereas our merchants would have no incitement to fit out privateers, to make repriſals; becauſe neither the French nor the American ſhips would be of ſufficient value to indemnify the expence, or even to defray the charges of condemnation. But a further conſideration is, that the Dutch, as we know from former experience, would throw the burden and expence of the war upon us, being a people governed entirely by their own intereſt, and likely to deſert us before the end of the war. It would, therefore, be a wiſe ſtep to avail ourſelves of this ſelfiſh propenſity of the Dutch, by perſuading them, it would be contrary to their intereſt to contend with the French, at this time, about ſo inſignificant a matter as the Scheldt.

For it is evident they can gain nothing by the war;—that we can gain nothing by the war; but that both muſt inevitably loſe much.—And after all, when peace ſhall be made, it is probable that it will be with the humiliation of acknowledging the French Republic, after an immenſe expence of blood and treaſure; a circumſtance which may be avoided, if we act wiſely, and ſteer clear of the preſent continental diſputes.

If we guard ourſelves at home, againſt the machinations of republicans and levellers, and take care to preſerve the internal peace and ſafety of the nation; which the alien bill, the embodying the militia, and the aſſociations in defence of the conſtitution, ſeem well calculated to do; we may ſtill preſerve our preſent ſuperiority among all nations, and continue to enjoy the bleſſings of peace in an extended commerce, an influx of wealth, and a higher tide of proſperity, while the powers on the continent are ruining themſelves by bloody and expenſive wars, the natural conſequence of their folly and wickedneſs.

That Britons may ever eſcape the calamities, is the ſincere prayer of

A PATRIOT.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica,) February 20.

Letters from Liverpool, dated the 9th of January, quote the price of coffee at 95 to 100s. per cwt. and mention that the article is, in the mercantile phraſe, looking up.

From Butter being one of the ſorts of proviſion under an embargo in Great-Britain and Ireland, that article may be expected "to look up." It has by no means been a profitable import here for ſome time.

The importers of arms and ammunition are much diſappointed in conſequence of the very rigid enforcement of the prohibition in all the Britiſh ports. Not one package for this iſland has been ſuffered to paſs.

SALEM, March 5.

There are employed in the buſineſs of manufacturing women's ſhoes in the towns of Lynn and Reading) including the women who bind the ſhoes) 1500 people; they make and export, annually, to different parts of this continent, 450,000 pair of ſhoes; which makes a ſaving to the United States from the foreign importation of this article, at 4/6 a pair, of 337,500 dollars, and they can afford their ſhoes on lower terms than they can be imported.

BOSTON, March 15.

Among thoſe who were introduced to prince William Henry (on his late viſit to the province of Nova Scotia) was major ——, who was introduced as a refugee officer, to whom the prince made the following reply, "Ah major, then your one of my father's *hard bargains!*

NEW-LONDON, March 14.

Captain Samuel Johnſon, of the brig Juno, who arrived here on Sunday laſt, in 17 days from Port-au-Prince, via St. Marks, brings no intelligence favorable to that colony. He aſſures us, it is the opinion of the beſt informed people there, that the united power of France could obtain no permanent advantage over the revolted Negroes by force, and that whatever is gained muſt be by compromiſe.

NEW-YORK, March 21.

By the ſhip Jay, arrived here yeſterday in 56 days from Cork, which place ſhe left about the 24th of laſt January, we hear that the diſturbances in that kingdom were very great, occaſioned principally by a ſcarcity of proviſions, which prevailed throughout all Ireland, eſpecially in the northern parts, where, it was reported, many thouſands of the inhabitants were embodied, and had committed great outrages, and ſo alarming were their exceſſes, that moſt part of the troops from other parts were drawn off in order to quell the rioters. When the Jay left Cork, preſſing of men to go on board ſhips of war had not taken place, but was hourly expected would.

March 25. On Saturday laſt was launched, the new ſhip BELVEDERE, built by Mr. Foreman Cheeſeman, intended for the London trade, and owned by Meſſrs. James Arden and Pierre De Peyſter, of this city.

Extract of a letter dated Fort St. Clair, January 11.

"This place is garriſoned by 150 riflemen. A few days ſince ſome Indians near Fort Jefferſon were diſcovered, one of them was ſhot at and wounded. They were the firſt that have been diſcovered ſince the battle with the Kentuckians, on the 6th of November laſt."

On the 26th February, Captain Derry, of the ſhip Jay, ſpoke the brig Mary, Hooper, maſter, of New-York, from Edenton, bound to Fayal, in lat. 39, 5, long 51,30. out fifteen days—all well.

WINCHESTER, March 18.

A letter from a correſpondent, on whoſe veracity we can rely, in the territory of the United States ſouth of the river Ohio, dated the 17th ult. ſtates, that every thing wears a gloomy aſpect on the weſtern Frontiers: that about the laſt of December, the Cherokees ſent in peace talkers to Governor Blount, which were only intended to facilitate the commiſſion of further depredations by them, when the guards from our out-poſts were withdrawn; that from the 16th to the 26th of January, the Indians killed and wounded 19 perſons in Cumberland, among whom was Ewin Shelby, brother to the Governor of Kentucky; that four of the Chickamogga towns, and the Upper Creeks, have declared war; that the Creeks had killed a family in the county of George; that the barbarity exerciſed by them in this maſſacre was enough to make human nature ſhudder, at the bare recital: They butchered them like ſo many dogs, caught their blood and bowels, threw a young child into it, and then gave the whole to a tame bear to devour: that the Cherokees have killed two Creeks, wounded ſeveral, and taken two priſoners; that the Creeks threaten to retaliate, and cut them all off; that the inhabitants of the territory are waiting with impatience for the general government to afford them ſuccour and protection; that treaties with the ſavages will avail nothing, as, what promiſes they may make to day, they will not heſitate to break to-morrow; that a party of the enemy were known to be on the frontier, at the time of our Correſpondent's writing theſe particulars, and that he expected every moment to hear of ſome murders being committed by them.

From the Knoxville Gazette, February 9.

By William Blount, Governor in and over the territory of the United States of America, ſouth of the river Ohio.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received certain information, that a number of diſorderly, ill-diſpoſed perſons are about to collect themſelves together, with an intention to go into the Upper Cherokee towns, on the Teneſſee, to deſtroy the ſame, and kill the inhabitants thereof, regardleſs of law human and divine, and ſubverſive of the peace and order of government.---

Now I, the ſaid William Blount, Governor in and over the ſaid territory, do hereby command and require the above deſcribed perſons, and every of them, immediately to deſiſt from ſuch their intention, and to diſperſe and retire peaceably to their reſpective abodes, within one hour after the moment of the promulgation of this proclamation: And I do hereby command them, and every of them, not to go within the limits of the country guaranteed to the ſaid Cherokees by the treaty of Holſton, which is in full force and uſe, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril; and I do command all officers, civil and military, to exerciſe and exert that authority, with which by law they are veſted, to prevent ſo daring a violation of the law, and of the exiſting treaty with the Cherokee nation.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Knoxville, in the ſaid territory, this 28th day of January, 1793.

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

Extract of a letter from Colonel James White, of Knox County, to his Excellency William Blount, Eſq.

SIR,

"ON the 28th inſtant, I returned, agreeable to your order, to Gamble's ſtation, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, Capt. Singleton, and William Hamilton and John Hacket, Eſquires, Juſtices of the peace, where I found a number of perſons, from 80 to 100, collected, well armed, and plentifully provided with corn for their horſes, and proviſions for themſelves---avowing a determination to go and deſtroy as many Cherokee towns as they could, and declaring that they momently expected to be joined by a much larger number, from different parts of the diſtrict, offering for reaſon, that people were frequently killed, and horſes daily taken by the Indians, while they were unprotected by the Federal Government, and not permitted to take any ſatisfaction.

"Upon Mr. M'Kee's arrival with your proclamation, I read it with a loud voice, to which great attention was paid, and no inſult was offered either to the government, the proclamation, or the officers of government. They did not diſperſe within an hour, as the proclamation required, but determined in the evening that they would; and on the morning of the 29th actually did, and returned to their reſpective homes.

"It is a juſtice due to theſe people to inform your Excellency, that the greater part of them appeared to have aſſembled upon a miſtaken zeal to ſerve their country, not foreſeeing the conſequences that would attend ſuch conduct.

"I have the honor to be, your Excellency's
moſt obedient ſervant,
JAMES WHITE."

His Excellency Governor Blount.

About four weeks paſt, a party of Indians ſtole thirty horſes from a ſettlement on Ruſſel's Creek, in Kentucky. They were purſued by the inhabitants, who overtook them on the ſouth ſide of Cumberland River, killed one Indian, and re-gained the horſes. On their return, in the re croſſing Cumberland River, the laſt raft was fired on, and two men wounded, by a number of Indians, who had embodied and purſued them. The Indians followed them to the ſettlement, and after the inhabitants retired to their homes, they again ſtole twenty of the ſame horſes.

By accounts from the Lower Towns of the Cherokees, we are informed, that the Indians who ſtole the horſes from Ruſſel's Creek belonged to the Creek nation.

On the 29th ultimo, three horſes were ſtolen from William Davidſon, at Gamble's ſtation, on Little River, by the Cherokees.

By a gentleman who arrived in town laſt week, from Mero Diſtrict, we are informed, that about the middle of January, ſeven or eight Indians croſſed Cumberland River, to the north ſide, near the mouth of White's Creek, (ſeven miles from Naſhville) and there fell in with---Gower, whom they fired on and mortally wounded; he notwithſtanding made his eſcape to Hickman's ſtation, where he expired in a few days.

The ſame day, a man was wounded on the ſouth ſide near the ſame place.

The 17th of the ſame month five Indians were diſcovered in a cane brake, near Bledſoe's Lick. They were immediately purſued by a party of Captain Tate's company ſtationed at Taylor's Spring, and a party of Capt. Morgan's company, (not in ſervice) who lived near the place where the Indians were diſcovered. On examination, in the neighbourhood, it appeared that they had previouſly ſtole five horſes, which they had ſecreted, and inſtantly mounted, on being diſcovered, and haſtily retired towards the Cherokee nations.

NORFOLK, March 13.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, to a gentleman in this town, dated January 31.

"We have ſtill great appearance of an immediate war with France, and that all the powers of Europe will join therein againſt that unfortunate country, which continues in very great confuſion."

Extract of a letter from Martinique, to a gentleman in this town, dated Feb. 16, 1793.

"Tranquility is now perfectly re-eſtabliſhed in Martinique. The National tri-coloured flag was hoiſted here on the fourth of January, immediately after the departure of the fleet of Royaliſts, who have been the cauſe of much diſturbance in this colony. They conſiſt of the ſhip La Ferme, the frigate La Calypſo, the corvette Le Marechal de Caſtrier, a tranſport, and a ſmall veſſel. They have taken refuge in the Spaniſh iſland of Trinidad; the Governor of which, finding himſelf much incommoded by their viſit, has written home to Madrid, to know what ſteps are to be taken. The patriotic frigate La Felicite, Capt. M. La Croſſe, who was obliged to fly to St. Lucia, during the inſurrection, arrived at St. Pierre the 3d of February, and has brought M. Rochambeau, jun. (ſon of him who went to Cape-Francois) to ſucceed M. Behague, the ci-devant Governor. A ſmall veſſel arrived at St Lucia from France, on the 7th of February, after a paſſage of 22 days, brings word that a ſmall ſquadron, commanded by Capt. Duval, deſtined to reſtore order and tranquility to our iſland, was to ſail on the 24th of January.

"All the inhabitants who had emigrated have returned ſince the national flag has been hoiſted, and things begin to wear a pleaſing aſpect."

By the ſhip Brothers, Captain Bhanan, arrived in 23 days from Jamaica, we are informed that the government of Jamaica are repairing the fortifications, and drafting the regular troops into the forts. That the Governor was to have a general review of the militia in a few days, and that they expected the next packet would bring news of war.

STAUNTON, February 21.

We hear from Lewiſburgh, Greenbriar county, that a company of light dragoons, quartered there, are to march on the eighth of March for the Great Kanawway—at which place they will embark for Kentucky.

We are informed by a gentleman juſt arrived from the Salt works in Kentucky, that on the 17th of January laſt, the Indians killed three men at the Bear Wallow, on the road from that ſtate to the ſettlements of Cumberland.

We alſo hear, that a treaty is to be held in the ſpring, with the hoſtile tribes of Indians, and that an Indian flag arrived at Fort Jefferſon the 10th of January laſt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Waſhington, to a gentleman in this town, dated January 14, 1793.

"I have nothing material to inform you reſpecting our ſituation at preſent—but am very ſorry that the ſmall portion of news which I have gathered is very bad—three men where recently hung at Fort Hamilton for deſertion, and ſeven more have been tried, but their ſentence is not paſſed---among the latter are two belonging to Captain Alexander Gibſon's company, whom it is expected will certainly be executed---as one of them deſerted at the Warm Springs, for which he was puniſhed; and one of our officers, in order to ſave the Indians the trouble, has put an end to his own exiſtence, by cutting his throat."

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica, dated February 16, received by the brig Ann, Captain George.

"Captain William Bligh arrived here the 6th of February, in the ſhip Providence, from Otaheite, with 347 plants of the bread fruit-tree, 332 of which have been left in this iſland---the remainder, I underſtand, are intended for the King's gardens at Kew.

"Beſides the plants above mentioned, Captain Bligh has brought 243 plants of different kinds; among which are the Otaheite apple (one of the moſt delicious and high-flavored fruits in the world) the Mango, China Lemon, Almond, and two Nutmegs, which had been planted, and it is expected will grow. He has alſo brought two natives with him; one of them came with an intention of going to England, the other ſtays here to aſſiſt in the cultivation of the plants."

Monday evening laſt arrived in this port, the Schooner Eagle, Captain Jones, from Charleſton, which place he left the 16th inſtant. Before Captain Jones ſailed, the Ship James, Murray, arrived at Charleſton from Briſtol, and brought London papers to the 24th of January, two days later than any heretofore received. From thoſe papers we have the following intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Saturday January 19—at night.

Immediately on the negative of the queſtion for delaying the execution of the ſentence pronounced upon Louis being proclaimed,

Cambaceres ſaid—"Citizens, by pronouncing ſentence of death againſt the laſt King of the French, you have done an act, the remembrance of which will not paſs away, and which will be recorded by the graver of immortality in the annals of hiſtory. Public ſafety could alone preſcribe to you that awful decree. Since it is paſſed, I ſtand up in the name of humanity, to call your attention to the perſon who is the object of it. Let us allow him every poſſible conſolation; and let us take proper meaſures to prevent the execution of the national will from being ſullied with any ſtain—I move, therefore, the following propoſitions:

1. The executive council ſhall be immediately ſummoned, and a copy of the decree which pronounces ſentence of death againſt Louis ſhall be delivered them.

2. The executive council ſhall be charged to notify this decree to Louis in the courſe of the day; to cauſe it to be executed within twenty-four hours after it has been notified to him; to take every meaſure of ſafety and police, which to them ſhall appear neceſſary, during the execution; to be careful that no inſult be offered to the remains of Louis, and to give an account of their diligence to the National Convention.

3. The Mayor and Municipal officers of Paris ſhall be enjoined to ſuffer Louis to communicate freely with his family, and to have with him ſuch prieſts as he may deſire in his laſt moments.

Theſe propoſitions were unanimouſly adopted, with an amendment by Briſſot, that the executive council ſhould not be called till 11 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, January 20.

Lafource moved. 1. That the committee of general defence ſhould be charged to give in a report on the diſpoſition to be made for opening the next campaign.

2. That the plan of the new conſtitution ſhall be preſented to the people, between this and the 10th of February next.

3. That after to-morrow, the convention ſhall determine reſpecting the family of the Bourbons.

The miniſter of juſtice informed the convention that the executive council had been ſummoned, and aſſembled early this morning, for the execution of the decree relative to Louis Capet, a decree of which two copies had been tranſmitted to the hotel of the Miniſter of juſtice. The council had called to its aſſiſtance the department, the mayor, the commandant general, and a public accuſer of the public tribunal. After having concerted along with theſe the meaſures of execution, the miniſter of juſtice, preſident of the executive council, a member of council, the ſecretary, and two members of the department, went together to the temple.

At two o'clock they were brought to Louis, to whom the miniſter of juſtice, Preſident of the executive council, ſaid, "Louis, the executive council has been charged to notify to you the extract of the minutes of the National Convention, dated the 15th, 17th, and 19th of this month, which the ſecretary will now read to you."—The Secretary of the executive council proceeded to read theſe extracts.

Louis anſwered, by reading a written paper, ſigned with his own hand. After having heard this paper, I anſwered, continued the miniſter of juſtice, that we ſhould deliberate on the object of his demands. We retired; and as we were of opinion that we could not decide alone on the conduct proper to be adopted, we returned to the council, which decreed, that we ſhould ſubmit to you the writing delivered by Louis to the deputation, of which I ſhall now read you a copy.

THE LAST REQUESTS OF LOUIS!

"I demand a delay of three days, in order to make the neceſſary preparations to appear in the preſence of God!—I demand for that purpoſe to ſend for and ſee freely the perſon whom I ſhall name—the perſon whom I demand is, M. Eſcheaux de Formont—he lodges at No. 483, Rue de Bacq.

I demand that his perſon be ſecured from all diſturbance, from all apprehenſion on account of the laſt offices of charity which he ſhall render me.

"I demand to be freed from that perpetual inſpection, which the council general has eſtabliſhed over me for ſome months.

"I demand in this interval to be able to ſee my family as often as I ſhall requeſt, and without witneſs.

"I would requeſt, that the National Convention would immediately proceed to deliberate on the fate of my family, and permit them to retire freely wherever they think proper.

"I recommend to the nation all the perſons who were attached to me. There are many of them who have expended all their fortunes to purchaſe places under the new government, and who, having now loſt their ſole dependence, muſt be in circumſtances of want. Among my penſioners were many aged and indigent perſons, who had no other means of ſupport except the penſion which I gave them.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

Done at the Temple, January 20, 1793.

Cambaceres—"Louis Capet has only made theſe demands, which you have now heard, to the deputation of the Executive Council, becauſe they did not inform him of the decree paſſed yeſterday on my propoſition, in which the greater part of his requeſts are anticipated. I demand on that ground, that we ſhall paſs to the order of the day. The Aſſembly paſſed to the order of the day.

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

PARIS, January 22, 1793.

Louis was beheaded yeſterday at the Place de Louis XV. at a quarter paſt ten o'clock in the morning. He was conducted thither in the Mayor's carriage, accompanied by his confeſſor and two gendarmes. Great ſilence was preſerved during the proceſſion, but when he reached the fatal ſpot the noiſe of drums and trumpets was great. He aſcended the ſcaffold with firmneſs, made a ſign he had ſomething to ſay: little, however, was heard, on account of the noiſe, except, "I die innocent! I forgive you all!" The ſentence was inſtantly executed, and *Vive la Nation* reſounded on all ſides.

The whole place, and the avenues, were filled with troops of the line.

A member of the convention, who voted for his death, was attacked in a coffee-houſe, and killed. This, it is feared, is but the beginning of a ſcene of bloodſhed, which will not ſoon be terminated.

LONDON, January 24.

On Saturday advices were received of the arrival of the Aſſiſtance man of war, and the Iphigenia frigate, in the Downs, from Fluſhing; Commodore Murray did not return in his ſhip, having been ſent by our government to the King of Pruſſia, at Frankfort, with Lord Grenville's anſwer to M. de Chauvelin.

The news from France, which we have detailed at very great length in our paper of this day, will be found more than uſually important, as comprehending the anſwers of Le Brun, the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, to the letter of Lord Grenville to M. Chauvelin, and likewiſe a letter from the latter to Lord Grenville, on the ſubject of the alien bill; both of which we conſider to be evaſive and impertinent.

We have neither room nor leiſure at preſent to enter into a minute inveſtigation of the ſeveral important ſubjects which ariſe out of this day's intelligence; but among other things, it muſt be remarked, that the French ſhew no diſpoſition whatever to recede from the wild principles of univerſal conqueſt, which they have laid down to themſelves; and they again threaten us with *an appeal to the people of England*, idly ſuppoſing it will have a revolutionary effect.

On the whole, there is no proſpect whatever of a conciliation, and an *immediate* DECLARATION of WAR ſeems more certain than ever; for we can ſpeak from the *firſt authority*, that our court is reſolved *not* to acknowledge or receive M. Chauvelin, or any other perſon, as the accredited miniſter of the republic, the government of which, according to its own appellation, is merely *proviſional*.

Departed this life, on Tueſday night laſt, at his farm near this city, after a few hours indiſpoſition, Doctor GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, ſenior, in his ninetieth year—a man in high and univerſal eſteem through life, and equally lamented in death.

*** The Members of the Society for the Relief of Poor Diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, at the uſual Place, in Lodge-Alley, on Monday, April 1ſt, 1793, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening.

THE Members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are to meet at the Court-houſe, in High ſtreet, on the 8th day of the Fourth Month next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chooſe twelve Directors and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing year; a propoſal will then be made to conſider the propriety of inſuring or re-inſuring houſes that have a ſmoak-houſe communicating with any part of the building.

By order of the Directors,

CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month, 23, 1793.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good

CHERRY-BOARDS,

For which the Higheſt Price will be given.

ALSO, a LABOURER will find employ for any Term of Years. EVAN LLOYD.

Gwynned, March 25, 1793.

THE partnerſhip of WILSON and JENKINS will diſſolve, by mutual agreement, on the 15th day of April next. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to produce their accounts for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Windſor-Forge, Lancaſter county, March 22, 1793.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment on a certain Obligation, dated in September, 1789, or thereabouts. Said Obligation was obtained in a clandeſtine manner by RICHARD BRICK, of New-Jerſey, Salem county, Tanner, againſt CALEB LIPPINCOTT, of Glouceſter county; the fraud to be made appear by his Receipt, which could not be found at the time the Obligation was given, but has ſince come to hand. † March 25, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

By the Subſcriber, living near Woodbury, and may be entered on immediately.

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, with a Tan-yard, Currying ſhop, Bark-houſe, Beam-houſe, Barn, &c. &c. thereon, ſituate on the public road leading from Glouceſter to Salem, and near a public landing at Mantua creek bridge, in the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, about 12 miles from Cooper's Ferries. HANNAH LADD.

Third Month (March) 22, 1793. ‡ 4w.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Jacob Ruſh, Eſquire, Preſident of the courts of Common Pleas, and alſo Preſident of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery of the Circuit Courts, conſiſting of the counties of Berks, Northampton, Luzerne and Northumberland, and Peter Rhoads and William Henry, Eſquires, Judges of the County of Northampton, have iſſued their precept, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be held at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, in and for the county of Northampton, the 8th day of April next: Notice is therefore given to all the Juſtices of the peace, Coroner and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, that they be then and there, in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; and alſo all thoſe that will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in gaol of the ſaid county, as it ſhall be juſt.

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 18, 1793.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing upwards of one hundred acres of land, ſituated in Deerfield, in the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. A good title will be made, and poſſeſſion delivered on the twenty-firſt day of March next. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

Jan. 22, 1793. 4w AARON LEAKE.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, at John Hower's tavern, in Allen townſhip, a certain valuable Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, bounded by land of John Walker, John M'Nair, William Carr, Simon Driſbach, and his other land, containing 140 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William M'Nair, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, at the houſe of John Howers innholder, in Allen townſhip, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, bounded by land late of Samuel Sumoney, and land late of Joſeph Carr, now John Snyder, and other land, containing 126 acres and 53 perches. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, the following Tracts of Land, viz. one Tract ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by lands of George Repſher, Jacob Hubler's old place, and Benjamin Ward, containing 197 acres; one Tract ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of George Boon and George Haan, containing 49 acres; one Tract ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands of James Buſh, Jacob Ott, and William Boon, containing 92 acres; and one other Tract, ſituate near Tunkhanna creek, the great road to Wyoming running through the ſame, containing 361 acres. The above four tracts of land ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Iſaac Sidman, and to be ſold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, the one third part of a certain Saw-mill and ten acres of Land, ſituate in Towamenſing townſhip, on Long Run; and the one third part of twelve acres of Land in ſaid townſhip, bounded by land of John Evert, deceaſed, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dun, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by lands of George Drum, Adam Stocker, Jacob Eyerly, Eſquire, and land of Doctor Sively, containing 30 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Hubler, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by land of Joſeph Keller, Nicholas Deel, Philip Yent, and others, containing 150 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Keller, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lehigh townſhip, bounded by lands of George Nogel, Joſeph Driſbach, and land from which the ſame was divided, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of Adam Hicker. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the dwelling houſe of Caſper Fahnenſtock, innkeeper, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland, on the Lancaſter road, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, four hundred and thirty acres of Land, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Widow Davis, Robert Todd, Michael Lapp, Michael Gunkle, and others, within 24 miles of Philadelphia. There are erected on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe (finiſhed) with two rooms on a floor, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring of excellent water, a good barn and ſtables, and two apple orchards, with about 15 acres of cleared meadow, and a lime-kiln. The greateſt part of ſaid tract is excellent lime-ſtone land, of the firſt quality, and may be viewed any time previous to the ſale. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ann Frazier, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAND, Sheriff.

N. B. Payments will be made eaſy.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of Ground, containing ſix acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden; bounded by lands of John Miller, John Knight, and others. One other lot of land, containing one acre, more or leſs, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of Iſaac Jackſon and Thomas Richards. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Iſaac Miller, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 19th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one moiety or half part of a piece or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, containing 130 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, Joſeph Whitehill, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Boyd, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 20th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of Ground, containing 30 perches, ſituate in Weſt-Cheſter, bounded by lands of Aaron Hoops, John Graves, and others. Alſo a ſmall quantity of ſtone. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Curtz, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Willis-town, Cheſter county, on Tueſday, the 12th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named ROGER M'CLEAN, a Taylor by trade, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, between 17 and 18 years of age; had on, when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, dark dove coloured cloth jacket and breeches of the ſame, a wool hat, about half-worn, blue yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes tied with thongs. Whoever takes up the ſaid Run-away, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, and no charges, paid by

‡ NATHANIEL MARCER.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING

A DRY WALL of Stone,

OF near one mile in length, or any part thereof; for blowing ROCK, and quarrying STONE; and for digging the CANAL, for any diſtance that may ſuit the propoſers; will be received at the Office of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, near the Bank of the United States, and by JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant, at Norriſtown.

February 6, 1793. tf.

A REQUEST.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to call and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, before the firſt day of January next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Stone-horſe, riſing five years old, about ſixteen hands high, he was got by that noted horſe called the Golden Farmer, who was imported from England and known through great part of this State, he is a beautiful bay. Any perſon may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, about two miles from the Valley-Forge.

* MATTHEW NEILLY.

WATCHES.

ISAAC PRICE,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

On the North Side of Marker ſtreet, No. 79, and nearly oppoſite Strawberry-alley,

HAS juſt received from France, an Aſſortment of elegant French gold WATCHES, of the neweſt faſhion; alſo from London, a large and very elegant aſſortment of gilt and ſilver warranted WATCHES, from Six to Three Guineas; all which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, by the quantity or ſingle Watch. Alſo, on hand, an aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable fine cut STEEL WATCH CHAINS, &c.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1793. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS BARTOW, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

DANIEL BENEZET, acting Executor.

February 1, 1793. *

A NEW POST-ROAD.

HAVING been deſired to eſtabliſh a poſt-road from Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to Williamſburg, at the Great Forks of the Geneſee river, in the ſtate of New-York, Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the General Poſt-office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamſburg aforeſaid, by the following route, to wit; the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Poſt, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamſburg.

The propoſals will be received until the 15th of March next, incluſively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Neceſſary Poſt-offices are to be eſtabliſhed on the route, and ſuch perſons appointed Poſt-maſters as the Contractor ſhall name, and the Poſt-maſter General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to ſtate to the Poſt-maſter General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Poſt-offices, which experience ſhall prove to be moſt convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the reſpective Poſt-offices at the hours ſo fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of poſtage by law eſtabliſhed; and to have the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, ſuch excepted, as ſhall be ſent by a ſpecial meſſenger, or which are or ſhall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Poſt-office, January 22, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of William Turner, at the Three Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road, on the 20th of December laſt, a ſmall dapple grey MARE, about 12 hands high, and blind of one eye. The owner may have her again, on paying charges. †

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the 2d day of this inſtant, a Sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, better than 15 hands high, about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, in four weeks from this date, prove property and pay charges, or he will be ſold for his keeping. ‡

Philad. February 15, 1793. JOHN M'CALLA.

A large Quantity of BARK

IS wanted for tanning, particularly Spaniſh, young cheſnut, oak and hemlock, for which a generous price will be given by the Tanners of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, if brought to market in good order.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1793.

To be ſold at private ſale,

A PLANTATION, containing near 140 acres of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Upper Darby, Delaware county, about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two miles from the town of Darby, and within one mile and a half of three griſt mills and a ſaw mill, a ſmith's ſhop within half a mile. The land produces good crops; water in ſeveral of the fields; a ſufficiency of meadow and wood land thereon. There are on ſaid farm a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, part brick, well finiſhed, a well of good water, under cover, near the kitchen door, a good ſtone ſpring houſe, with a valuable ſpring and waſh houſe adjoining, a large barn, with convenient ſtabling, a bearing apple orchard, and many other fruit trees: The whole in good repair, and in a good neighbourhood. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. The place lays high and pleaſantly ſituated, from which may be ſeen the river Delaware and the ſteeples of Philadelphia. Alſo to be ſold, ſome Stock and Farming Utenſils. For further particulars and terms, apply to HEZEKIAH HIBBARD, who will ſhew the premiſes.

January 29. *

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 14½ miles from Philadelphia, on the old Lancaſter road, containing 118 acres of LAND; whereon is erected a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with a piazza before the door, and a ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a well of water therein, a barn, ſpring-houſe, and two other ſmall tenements. There is alſo on ſaid premiſes, an orchard of grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, a quantity of good meadow, and more may be made; the upland very good for tillage or paſture, together with a large proportion of woodland. For further particulars enquire of BENJAMIN LIVEZEY, in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, about ten miles from Philadelphia.

Second Month 6th, 1793. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſuitable for a farmer, and very pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, 13 miles from the city, near the village of Smithfield and Jacob Cumbley's tavern, adjoining lands of Joſhua Cumbley, Robert Whitten, and others, late the eſtate of doctor Samuel Swift, deceaſed, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, a well of good water, a frame barn, and other neceſſary out buildings, with an apple orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, 20 acres of wood land well timbered, the remainder good arable land, fit for tillage, as good in quality as any in that neighbourhood. To perſons inclining to purchaſe, the payments will be made eaſy; and by applying to Elizabeth Swift, Executrix, and John Swift, Executor, living near the premiſes, or to John Holmes, Executor, near the Waſhington tavern, on the Briſtol road, they may be informed of the title and terms of ſale.

P. S. All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to made ſpeedy payment.

Manor of Moreland, Jan. 29, 1793. ‖ tf.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Garrett, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and five from Weſt-Cheſter. There is a ſufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at Weſt-Cheſter, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premiſes.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

Boulting-Cloths and Mill-Stones.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in the Mercantile Line,

A LAD of about fourteen years of age, having a reaſonable knowledge of arithmetic, and to write a tolerable hand he muſt be of reputable connections, and well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Such a one may hear of a place by applying to the Printers of this paper.

Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE LET,

THE Plantation and Tavern, known by the ſign of the Waggon; likewiſe the Tavern and Plantation, now known by the ſign of General Wolfe, both on the Lancaſter Road; alſo two other Plantations, of about one hundred acres each, with a good proportion of watered meadow to each; likewiſe a good ſtone Smith's Shop, with two fire places, in a good place for buſineſs. They may all be entered on the firſt day of April next. Apply at the ſign of the Waggon, to CALEB WAY.

N. B. No ſtranger need apply for the taverns, except well recommended.

February 2, 1793. * 7w

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by Andrew Boyd, Eſquire, Treaſurer of taxes for the county of Cheſter, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 29th of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and piece or parcel of Land, containing about 50 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown; bounded by lands of John Adams, Peter Young, and others, being part of a tract of 240 acres; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of John Davis, late collector of taxes of the ſaid townſhip of Charleſtown, deceaſed.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, February 25, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be ſold at Public Vendue, on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 30th day of this inſtant, (March) at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 192 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſtown, Cheſter County, bounded by lands of Thomas Henderſon, Thomas Harriſon, Benjamin Ellis, deceaſed, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Andrew Steel and Mary his wife, and to be ſold, by

March 7, 1793. JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Norriſtown, March 5th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Vencirioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the houſe of Philip Boyer, Inn-keeper in Limerick townſhip, on Tueſday, the 2d day of April next, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Douglaſs, bounded by land of Peter Shener, Henry Keyſer, and others; containing about 110 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Reifſnyder.

There will alſo be Sold at the time and place aforeſaid, by virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, a certain Meſſuage and about 2 acres of Land, ſituate in New Hanover townſhip, bounded by land of Henry Neiman, John and Peter Richards, and others, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Edward Lord, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and } Executors.
ISAIAH WORRELL, }

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs table chafing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beck-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about two years ago, a Negroe MAN, named JOHN BEARD, he is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; he is much addicted to liquor, and has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg being broke; he is an exceeding good farmer, and underſtands playing on the violin very well, he is ſuppoſed to be in Bucks county, as he has been ſeen there lately. Whoever brings home the ſaid Negroe to his maſter, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, ten miles from Philadelphia, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or if lodged in any goal, and information given, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS and all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber.

February 23d. 1793. tf FRANCIS LEE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of February, a Negro Man, called Pad, about 25 years of age, a ſtout likely fellow, and talks good Engliſh: Had on when he went away, an old great coat of a light colour, a good nankeen coat, ſtriped jacket, buckſkin breeches, and a pair of black velvet ditto, 2 or 3 pairs of yarn ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes with buckles, and one pair with whangs half ſoaled and nailed, an old caſtor hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid negro, and lodges him in any priſon, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN HUNTER.

Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, March 1, 1793. *

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